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Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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I. GLOBAL OVERVIEW AND PREFATORY REMARKS

DECISIONS OF MEMBER STATES

1. The General Assembly resolutions[1] which have dictated the rhythm of UNITAR's programme development over the last six years have certainly marked a clear evolution in the processes of restructuring, consolidation and expansion, but have also yielded permanent foundations and benchmarks. These are the following:

Programme focus: Since 1993, UNITAR's operational strategy has clearly been to provide training programmes and research activities related to training;

Finance: Since 1 January 1993, the funding of the Institute has been covered from voluntary contributions, donations, special-purpose grants and executing agency overheads. Simultaneously, the General Assembly has repeatedly appealed to all governments and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially to the Institute to give it their generous support, and urged the States that interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in the light of the progress made in the restructuring and revitalization of the Institute, in particular to its General Fund, so as to assure the viability and the development of UNITAR's programmes;

Extension of the programmes to other United Nations Offices: The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine, in consultation with the Institute, measures to further improve the organization and coordination of the training programmes in New York and to provide appropriate logistical and administrative support, within existing resources. It later on called upon the Secretary-General to explore all possible ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States and to their representatives accredited to United Nations offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna;

Cooperation with training institutions: UNITAR was repeatedly invited to improve its cooperation with relevant national, regional and international institutions that could contribute to fulfilling its training and related research needs in the field of international relations and in response to the new challenges facing the United Nations;

Division of labour: The Joint Inspection Unit has stressed the need for an effective division of labour among the main training and research institutions of the United Nations system, taking into account their distinct and complementary mandates. The recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit were noted as well as the need for the General Assembly to consider all major training issues in a coherent manner;

All the decisions taken by the United Nations General Assembly over the last six years have been or are being implemented, under the guidance of the UNITAR Board of Trustees.

Cooperation with United Nations Funds for provision of training: As training activities should be accorded a larger and more visible role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute, as well as with the United Nations funds and programmes, to explore ways and modalities to utilize systematically the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes with the aim of making the Institute an important provider of training and training-related research for the United Nations system and to avoid unnecessary duplication of work.

2. In brief, all the decisions of the General Assembly have been or are being implemented. It should be noted that the restructuring process of UNITAR was conducted in association with the Board of Trustees. In addition to two sessions per year, the Trustees have been kept abreast and sometimes requested to participate in

[1] Resolutions:
47/227 of 8 April 1993
48/207 of 21 December 1993
49/125 of 19 December 1994
50/121 of 20 December 1995
51/188 of 16 December 1996
52/206 of 18 December 1997

different committees between the Board meetings. The Trustees are experienced diplomats - some of them with pedagogical and academic experience - and university professors (list of present Trustees appended - Annex I). They have proven themselves to be dedicated and have been in the position to give valuable guidance, enjoying a practical glimpse of multilateral affairs and a clear vision of priority training needs.

3. With the aim of being as succinct as possible, this report is structured in three parts: the present brief overview of the measures taken to implement the above-mentioned decisions of the General Assembly, a description of the main training and research on training achievements during the period under consideration and some selected annexes to illustrate the results of the programmes. The prefatory remarks aim at being analytical and straightforward. They should offer an opportunity to Member States to share the reflections of UNITAR's Board of Trustees and management on the importance and the specific role of training activities within the reform plan of the Secretary-General.

Some 243 different programmes organized during the two years under review, benefiting close to 7,800 participants, representing an average of three different events every week throughout the whole year, over the five continents.

FOCUS ON TRAINING

4. The training activities during the period under review have increased beyond the "cruising speed" reached during the last biennium with some 243 different training programmes, benefiting 7,796 participants. The length of training courses varies from one day to three months, depending on the substance of the course and the target groups of participants. The chronological list of events (Annex II) and the statistics of participants by country (Annex III) and by region (Annex IV) are appended. Given that the duration of the programmes varies from one day to three months, one can say that an average of more than three different programmes are conducted every week throughout the whole year, over five continents.

5. A specific training approach has been developed, based on networking and partnership, on precise assessment of needs, an interdisciplary approach and rapid response to requests from States. New structures are being designed and new concepts implemented. While training in international affairs management remains the most traditional of UNITAR's activities, addressed mostly to diplomats, training in economic and social development intended for decision-makers and practitioners is being expanded and diversified.

6. From within the niches identified and occupied by UNITAR during the last five years, the Institute has been able to respond quickly to new training needs. Various initiatives have been taken during the period under consideration, namely in the field of international affairs management: launching of a fellowship, including design of a training curriculum on policy and law of international migration, various workshops on the theme of strengthening cooperative approaches to conflict prevention, etc.

7. As for the pedagogical methodologies, UNITAR is following certain traditional avenues such as workshops, seminars, lessons-learned meetings and, more recently, distance learning and correspondence instruction. Existing methods have also been adopted and adapted, namely organization of a "campus" to conduct training on various aspects of a single topic, such as international trade, or the use of modern information and communication technologies. Some original methods have also been developed by UNITAR, such as the concept of a "national profile" in which most of the stakeholders of a country identify their own national means and needs. Also deserving a mention is the international networking of regional partners, which has recently allowed the design of training material in French-speaking Africa, to be tested and validated in English-speaking Africa, for instruction in Latin America with further adaptation and use in the Pacific rim. Such a wealth of diversity is only possible through the fact that UNITAR is a component of the United Nations.

8. Finally, regarding research on training and the preparation and dissemination of training material, UNITAR has produced, during the period under review, several action-oriented books on multilateral diplomacy, dispute resolution and assessment of peace-keeping operations. Two series of correspondence courses are being distributed and three CD ROMS are available on different subjects. Training packages have been prepared and various guidelines established, in particular for the

design of national profiles. The list of publications and available training material is annexed (Annex V).

FINANCE

9. From the beginning of the restructuring process, the main priority has been to avoid any financial deficit, while improving the quality of the programmes. The credibility and thus the long-term viability of UNITAR depends on this double axiom. A stringent financial and administrative management was established in cooperation with the Financial Resources Management Service of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Detailed budgets were submitted each year to the appreciation and comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) in New York. The yearly accounts were submitted for control and recommendation to the United Nations Board of Auditors. During the first quarter of each year, UNITAR's Board of Trustees approved the accounts and adopted the budget of the Institute, during its regular session.

Industrialized countries have benefited from UNITAR's programmes twelve times more in 1997 than in 1980, but have contributed eight times less to the General Fund than in 1980. This is a discrepancy to be addressed.

10. Thanks to these cooperative efforts and the progressive introduction of information systems, UNITAR has been able to monitor its accounts clearly and plans to avoid funding shortfalls. Simultaneously, most of the long-standing issues existing prior to the resolution 47/227 of 8 April 1993 which began the restructuring process, have been resolved.

11. The unaudited statement of income and expenditure for the year ended 31 December 1997 (Annex VI) shows reasonable stability in 1996 and 1997, the two years of consolidation. In 1996, the total income reached US$6,067,528, including US$723,354 for the General Fund and US$5,344,174 for Special Purpose Grants. In 1997, the total income was roughly equivalent, namely US$6,124,470 with an encouraging increase of income for the General Fund to US$999,792 and US$5,124,678 for Special Purpose Grants. Obviously, the share of the General Fund remains far too small, being approximately 15 per cent of the total income in 1997. The General Fund covers the costs of the traditional training programmes of UNITAR addressed to diplomats accredited to the United Nations. It also covers the limited administrative costs of the management of UNITAR and, thus, guarantees the autonomy and viability of the Institute.

12. The General Assembly repeatedly urged Member States, with limited success so far, to begin, resume or increase their voluntary contributions to the General Fund. The rebuilding of confidence is a slow process. The voluntary contributions of those countries which were then members of OECD amounted in 1980 to US$1,870,750, while they had in total 159 participants in UNITAR training activities. Their total voluntary contribution, in 1997, amounts to US$216,000, namely eight times less than the 1980s level, while their participation increased to 1,874 persons, or twelve times more than in the 1980s. In 1997, only five of these countries (France, Greece, Ireland, Japan and Switzerland) have maintained their contributions, while two of these countries (Ireland and Japan) have increased their donations. There is an obvious imbalance. The Board of Trustees has considered the issue many times in search of a solution. A contradiction seems to exist. On the one hand, UNITAR remains a unique case in the sense that the number of developing countries contributing to the General Fund is larger than the number of industrialized countries. On the other hand, several industrialized countries are benefiting from UNITAR's training activities, free of charge, without having resumed their voluntary contributions to the General Fund.

Limitations in funding support has led to an inability to meet all the needs and requests, in turn leading to missed opportunities.

13. At this stage, UNITAR fervently hopes to see some consistency from the main donors. They had demanded a restructuring of the Institute, more relevant training programmes and a truly efficient management procedure. These directives have been implemented. The process was led in full transparency and the results are, on the whole, quite conclusive. Each past and potential donor will be addressed separately in a major fund-raising campaign soon to be launched.

14. The funds contributed as Special Purpose Grants (SPGs) have reached a satisfactory level for the time being, between US$5 and 5.5 million. Additional pledges have been registered, which should give some measure of continuity to the programmes. On the whole, it may be said that the Special Purpose Grants are not "donor driven". This is due to the fact that the training and capacity building programmes financed by these funds are usually part of a larger venture, answering well identified needs and conducted in association with various other organizations, intergovernmental or non-governmental. There are problems which UNITAR will have to face, however. The example of correspondence instruction is particularly illustrative. The courses on environmental law are distributed mainly in developing countries. The cost of the courses is partly covered by development cooperation agencies of three European countries, while the recipient usually manages to provide or raise matching funds from another source. The Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peace-keeping is very successful but does not receive any external financial assistance and is fully self-financed. The result is that 41 States are participating, but over half of the students are from one nation only and over 90 per cent come from only five countries, all of which are industrialized. Eight African States have registered for the courses but the number of students from these countries represents only 2 per cent of the total. The point has been repeated that African States have to prepare their own framework for peace-keeping operations on the continent. This certainly constitutes an anomaly which can only be solved through specific financial assistance. It also casts a shadow on UNITAR's restructuring process, which has been conducted in a purely business-like way. Some additional and non-profit funds must be raised to help the Institute service developing countries which cannot afford to pay for training.

Networking and partnership within and outside the United Nations has been the golden rule of UNITAR during the restructuring process.

15. In any event, the development and diversification of the training programmes designed by UNITAR over the last few years have called for increased interest from Member States. The present situation is that, in the case of each programme, the number of applications greatly exceeds the number of places available. While the stringent selection process lends credibility to the programmes, it inevitably means lost opportunities for many applicants and frustration and dissatisfaction among governments. While UNITAR has certainly managed to do more programmes with less means, obvious limitations now appear.

16. In his report of 1991, the high-level consultant appointed by the Secretary-General had proposed (A/46/482, of 30 September 1991) that a limited core fund be allocated to UNITAR from the United Nations regular budget to cover some fixed administrative costs. In view of the present activities of UNITAR and its inability to answer over half of the requests from Member States for training and capacity building assistance, the General Assembly could consider the possibility of allocating some core funds to UNITAR. It would certainly allow the Institute to increase, diversify and further improve its programmes.

EXTENSION OF THE PROGRAMMES TO OTHER UNITED NATIONS OFFICES

17. Resolution 47/227 decided on the transfer of UNITAR to Geneva with the establishment of a Liaison Office in New York. With the main concern of keeping the budget balanced at the start of the restructuring process, UNITAR's Board of Trustees delayed the opening of the New York Office until October 1996. Moreover, it was not to be simply a liaison office but was also intended to be operational. Since the opening of the Office, 34 training programmes have been organized, benefiting 1,229 participants. Training needs are numerous and are being only partially met.

18. With regard to Vienna, only two training seminars have been organized during the period under review for diplomats accredited to the United Nations Office (UNOV), namely on "conference rules and procedures". Austria, the host country, has placed a Junior Professional Officer at UNITAR to help develop the programmes in Vienna. Funds permitting, UNITAR hopes to organize at least one training event for each quarter in the years to come.

19. Regarding Nairobi, contacts have been made with the Director General of the United Nations Office (UNON) and also the Executive Director of UNEP. Consultations are on-going with the permanent representatives. UNITAR proposed to arrange a training seminar on "Application of International Environmental

Law". This is now being investigated by UNON and UNEP with a view to organizing the seminar in the fourth quarter of 1998.

20. As mentioned in paragraph 11, the costs of training for diplomats are covered by the UNITAR's General Fund, which remains weak. The programmes will thus not expand unless additional funds or means are made available. Resolution 52/206, in its operative paragraph 9, "*Calls upon* the Secretary-General to explore all possible ways and means to provide additional facilities to the Institute for conducting programmes and training courses that are provided at no cost to States and to their representatives accredited to the United Nations offices in New York, Nairobi, Geneva and Vienna." Should it not be possible in the immediate future to allocate limited subsidies from the UN regular budget to UNITAR, as suggested above under paragraph 16, it could be envisaged that the Organization take charge of the rental costs of UNITAR's New York Office and the maintenance costs of UNITAR Headquarters in Geneva. The funds thus spared would be fully allocated to the development of new training programmes at UN Offices in Nairobi, Vienna, New York and Geneva.

COOPERATION WITH TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

21. The present extent of UNITAR operations compared with its relatively limited staff is made possible through cooperation and networking. Each of the programmes has developed its own roster of individuals and institutional partners. They amount now to several hundred across the spectrum of UNITAR's programmes. Almost one hundred partner organizations have been listed already in the report of the Executive Director to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly (A/49/14). The list has, of course, increased over the last four years.

22. Obviously, the nature and extent of these partnerships varies considerably: from once-off consultations to formal joint ventures, including precise division of responsibilities and exchange of funds.

DIVISION OF LABOUR

23. In its report to the General Assembly (A/52/559 of 3 November 1997), the Joint Inspection Unit proposed "an effective and flexible division of labour", which would "entrust UNITAR primarily with clearing-house functions as regards the need of personnel from Member States for general or non-specialized training...". Upon a decision of the Board of Trustees, UNITAR prepared a survey of training institutes and training programmes within the Organization. It was compiled firstly for the attention of the Secretary-General, who has already underlined the need to pursue coordinating and rationalizing measures, so that the training (and research) programmes can maximize their contribution to the policies and priorities of the United Nations.

24. The survey has been quite successful in the sense that all the institutions and programmes which had been identified did answer UNITAR's questionnaire. The results of this survey may be found on UNITAR's Web Site (www.unitar.org).

25. Thirty-eight different institutes or programmes have been identified and are briefly described in the survey. Even if the information gathered is not fully comparable, it appears from the survey that training activities within the Organization are rather important when taken together: over 500 events occur each year to the benefit of some 14,000 persons. Close to 380 UN staff are engaged in the programmes, which represent funding of approximately US$ 65 million per year. UNITAR appears as the main training body within the Organization, with only seven per cent of the staff engaged, and 10 per cent of the funds committed, but nearly 25 per cent of the training events organized and more than a quarter of the participants receiving training each year.

26. So far, the survey remains purely descriptive without any assessment of the relevance of the training activities. The UNITAR's Board of Trustees however is planning (a) to highlight the lessons learned from the responses already received, (b) to provide a qualitative assessment of pedagogical methods followed by these institutions in the provision of their training services, and (c) to highlight the complementarities and synergies that were apparent in the survey. This should allow the Secretary-General to follow up on the General Assembly resolutions which stress the need to deal with all major training issues in a coherent manner.

COOPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS FUNDS FOR PROVISION OF TRAINING

27. Obviously, further development of UNITAR's training and institution building programmes depends on closer cooperation with United Nations funds and

programmes. The Board of Trustees is increasingly considering ways and means for the Institute to become the main partner of the United Nations for its programmes in developing countries and countries in transition. The General Assembly requested moreover "the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Institute, as well as with the United Nations funds and programmes, to explore ways and modalities to utilize systematically the Institute in the execution of training and capacity-building programmes" (resolution 52/206, paragraph 10).

UNITAR's training and capacity building programmes have proved to be relevant and useful. Their further strengthening and development depends considerably on closer cooperation with United Nations funds and programmes. More progress should be made, in particular through joint ventures with the Offices of the United Nations Coordinators in the field.

28. Some progress has been made in the recent past. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has just decided to join UNITAR in sponsoring the course on "international migration policy and law" and contribute to the funding. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has asked UNITAR to be its executive agency for an important training programme funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), for the implementation of the UN Convention on Climate Change. UNDP's Capacity 21 is participating financially in the organization of UNITAR's training programmes for the Asian and Pacific region. These undertakings should develop further, depending of course on the quality of UNITAR's performance.

29. The greatest potentialities for UNDP/UNITAR cooperation seem however to be situated at the country level. The on-going reform of the Secretary-General, aiming also to involve the United Nations resident coordinators more directly in training and capacity building operations, can undoubtedly open new avenues. Of course, small autonomous institutions like UNITAR, with no permanent presence in the field, are in danger of being overlooked. Special efforts should be made. The mid-term objective would be to develop credible and cost-effective programmes within the United Nations. While the systematic recourse to external consultants or experts is the easy way, it is often expensive and leaves much liberty of interpretation and of initiative to an outside agent. Conducting several different programmes and having reached an indisputable "critical mass" of activities and a positive track record, UNITAR has made available some solid core programmes. In cooperation with local/national experts and limited funding, UNITAR, with the concerned authorities in the countries and the offices of the resident coordinators, plans to organize high-impact training and technical support programmes. In addition, such an approach will allow the progressive development of a genuine and recognized expertise within the United Nations itself. This process has already begun with some field offices of resident coordinators in Africa, the Caribbean, Asia, and the Middle East, and will certainly expand to other countries and regions in light of the results achieved. Practical modalities will have to be sorted out, so that the national authorities and UNDP remain the overseers of the undertaking and UNITAR the service provider.

II. REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

30. At the global conceptual level, UNITAR's training and capacity building activities are fully coherent. They aim at providing a modest but concrete contribution to facilitate the understanding of developing countries and countries in transition in the area of the main international issues, such as negotiation, the peaceful resolution of conflict, monitoring modern information and communications technologies, environmental management, and good financial governance. Each programme thus enjoys interface with the others and synergies are increasingly developed. For reasons of exposition however, the Report of Activities will be divided into three (perhaps artificial) chapters: International Affairs Management; the New York Office; and Economic and Social Development.

Chapter One: TRAINING PROGRAMME IN MULTILATERAL DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS MANAGEMENT

A. Diplomacy Training, Fellowships

Training Activities for the Diplomatic Communities in Geneva and Vienna

31. UNITAR's Training Programme in Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs Management is designed for the benefit of members of permanent missions accredited to the United Nations at Geneva and Vienna. This Programme offers a variety of seminars, workshops and refresher courses focusing on general, specific and technical aspects which are instrumental for diplomats in order to accomplish their professional tasks in a multilateral setting.

32. From July 1996 to June 1998 the Training Programme in Multilateral Diplomacy and International Affairs Management organized and conducted basic skills training as well as orientation and awareness training courses in both Geneva and Vienna. Twenty-three training courses took place in Geneva reaching about 468 participants from all world regions while in Vienna 2 training events with about 55 participants from various countries were conducted.

33. Within the framework of awareness and orientation training, courses were offered on such topics as International Economics, the Current Issues in the United Nations System, the Structure and Mandate of the principal UN organs, UN Documentation and Diplomatic Protocol. At the same time skills training was provided covering the areas of Mediation Techniques, Chairing Meetings, Multilateral Negotiation, UN Conference Rules and Procedures, Report Writing, Communication Skills as well as Public Speaking.

A la carte Training

34. UNITAR has offered training programmes that were designed on a tailor-made basis for UN Member States. Each curriculum has been developed on an individual basis, following a needs assessment; the design aims at answering the specific and well-defined needs of the countries, agencies or bodies concerned.

35. UNITAR's "à la carte" training programmes are financed from extra budgetary sources i.e. funding has to be provided from outside the UNITAR General Fund. UNITAR produces a budget estimate for the respective training activities which can be used as a basis for the requesting agency, department or institution to secure funding. Tailor-made training activities can also be organized on a subregional basis whereby participating countries/agencies share the costs of the training.

36. Training is conducted at UN Headquarters, other regional offices or *in situ*. The in-country courses are particularly cost efficient: engaging only a few resource persons allows the training of some 30 to 35 participants. These programmes are organized in collaboration with the competent national authorities and are conducted at government training centers or national academic training institutions. Important prerequisites for the organization of the courses are the prior definition of the target group(s) and a precise assessment of needs. The duration and focus of every workshop or seminar thus varies from case to case, depending on the priorities of the requesting country/agency.

37. During the period under review, tailor-made training activities have been designed and implemented upon the request of the following countries/institutions:

- Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development, Tokyo, Japan;
- Diplomatic Academy, Rome, Italy & UN Staff College, Turin, Italy;
- Institut International d'Administration Publique, Paris, France;
- Haut Collège des Experts, Grenoble, France;
- International Migration Organization (IOM).

Between July 1996 and June 1998, 249 participants have benefitted from these various programmes.

Fellowship Programmes

38. UNITAR's Fellowship Programmes are intended to equip qualified professionals from Member States with comprehensive subject knowledge in the areas of international affairs management, international law and international public administration. Information on these fellowships is disseminated via Permanent Missions, UNDP representations and law faculties. Nominees for each fellowship are selected by special committees. The participants receive a course certificate upon successful completion of the programme. The teaching faculty comprises experts from academic and international circles including practitioners from both within and outside the United Nations system.

a) UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law (The Hague)

This six-week training programme for lawyers was established under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Study, Teaching, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. A limited number of places are available for lawyers from industrialized countries on a cost-covering basis. The course covers international criminal law, treaty law, law of the sea, environmental law, humanitarian law, refugee law, human rights, trade law and trade dispute settlement, dispute resolution and negotiation of international legal instruments.

b) UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Affairs Management (Geneva)

Within this three-week training programme for junior to mid-level diplomats, fellowships are reserved for trainees from developing countries and countries in transition; diplomats from industrialized countries can also attend upon payment of a course fee. The curriculum covers the UN system, UN reform proposals, UN peacekeeping, preventive diplomacy, multilateral negotiations, dispute settlement, mediation, disarmament, international economic relations and financial management, international law, public speaking and new communication technologies.

c) ACCT/IIAP/IRIC/UNITAR Fellowship Programme on the International Civil Service (Yaoundé/Paris/ Geneva)

This six-month programme for French-speaking trainees from developing countries - both from the public and private sector - is organized with the support of the "Agence de la Francophonie" (ACCT) in collaboration with the Cameroon Institute of International Relations (IRIC) and the Paris-based International Institute of Public Administration (IIAP). The training lasts five months, including a two-month internship within a UN organization or specialized agency. The course covers the international civil service, international public administration, international organizations, international law, international economic relations, negotiation techniques, computer and communication skills and English language teaching.

39. From 1996 to 1998 four Fellowship Programmes took place in The Hague and Geneva with the participation of 83 trainees.

B. Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy

UNITAR-IPA Fellowship in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy

40. This annual programme, now in its sixth year, is co-sponsored by UNITAR and the International Peace Academy and offers advanced training in conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation to UN staff and diplomats who wish to learn or refine these skills. The primary focus of the programme is on preventing and resolving international disputes through the United Nations.

41. The Core Programme, held each summer at the medieval castle of Burg Schlaining in Austria, provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how disputes begin, escalate and are resolved. In 1997, 33 participants from 16 countries and 16 UN bodies attended in addition to a staff member from the League of Arab States, while in 1998 the Programme was attended by 33 participants from 17 countries and 16 UN bodies. The programme also provides hands-on practice in the skills needed for effective preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. Negotiation and mediation are practiced through exercises, simulations, role playing and feedback. Case studies of peacemaking and preventive diplomacy efforts are presented by those who have been involved, so that the issues, obstacles and problems which occur in such complex processes can be thoroughly explored.

42. The Extended Programme, held at the International Peace Academy in New York each spring, is available to participants who have completed the Core Programme and who desire a more in-depth analysis and examination of the issues with regard to specific conflict situations. It involves completion of in-depth case studies under expert supervision and presentation of the findings to former alumni of the Fellowship Programme.

43. Over this two year period, the Fellowship Programme has been financially supported by the Foreign Ministries of Austria, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, as well as by Carnegie Corporation of New York, the McKnight Foundation and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Senior Seminar in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy

44. With support from the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, UNITAR launched a new Senior Seminar in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy in April 1998 in order to consider issues of relevance to peacemaking and preventive diplomacy at the highest levels of the United Nations. The first meeting studied how different models of power-sharing and various forms of local autonomy might contribute to the peacemaking process. Twenty-nine persons, mostly senior UN staff, participated in the Seminar.

Strengthening Cooperative Approaches to Conflict Prevention: The Role of Regional Organizations and the United Nations

45. In March 1998, UNITAR co-sponsored with the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian International Development Research Centre, the International Peace Academy and the Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, a meeting which brought together some 43 key staff working in the area of conflict prevention from the UN, regional organizations and NGOs to share their methods and experience. The meeting was conceived as a practical follow-up to a research project undertaken by UNITAR during this period which culminated in a book entitled: *Sustainable Peace: The Role of the UN and Regional Organizations in Preventing Conflict*. The five co-sponsors have begun planning follow-up initiatives in order to build a greater momentum for cooperative approaches to conflict prevention and horizontal learning between these organizations.

C. Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law

46. UNITAR's Programme of Training for the Application of Environmental Law was launched in February 1996 to promote the strengthening of national legal and institutional components for improved environmental management for sustainable development. It is directed to respond to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

47. The Programme has been produced in partnership with UNEP and with IUCN's Commission on Environmental Law and is being implemented in cooperation with several other partner organizations including UNU.

48. Following the acquisition of initial funding support, action began in 1997 for the production of ten Courses of Correspondence Instruction in the area of International Environmental Law:

- Introduction to International Environmental Law;
- Role of International Organizations in the Evolution of Environmental Law;
- Techniques and Procedures in International Environmental Law;
- International Environmental Negotiations;
- International Environmental Law: Hazardous Materials and Waste;
- International Environmental Law: Biological Diversity;
- International Environmental Law: Atmosphere, Freshwater and Soil;
- International Environmental Law: Marine Environment, Polar Regions and Outer Space;
- Trade and Environment;
- Trends and Directions for International Environmental Law and Management;

49. All 10 Courses will be distributed by the end of December 1998. In the first half of 1998 over 230 participants from some 30 countries began study of the first four of these Courses. The Courses have been produced in English, and it is planned that translations be provided into French and Spanish, funds permitting. A cooperative agreement is being pursued with the Government of Argentina to facilitate the Spanish language production of Course materials and with the Government of France for French language material.

50. In a second phase in 1998-9, it is planned to produce additional groups of Courses dealing with approaches and techniques to meet national implementation requirements for international environmental law provisions. Comparative law illustrations in the form of case studies will be provided.

51. Three sessions of Course authors and additional experts have been held to develop and guide the Programme: December 1996 at UNITAR's headquarters in Geneva, in March 1997 at the offices of IUCN's Environmental Law Centre in Bonn and in February 1998 at UNITAR's headquarters in Geneva.
The first national inaugural Workshop under the Programme was held in April 1998 in the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide an introduction and overview on the theme of international environmental law for 50 Iranian government officials, academics and representatives of non-governmental organizations. Similar initiatives are in preparation for India, and Zimbabwe for the latter part of 1998.

D. Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peacekeeping Operations

52. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research Programme of Correspondence Instruction (UNITAR POCI) provides self-paced correspondence courses on UN peace-keeping. UNITAR POCI works closely with DPKO to ensure the content of the courses properly reflect accepted UN practices and policy. Each of the eight courses offered covers a separate topic of peace-keeping. All are available in English, two are in French, three are in Spanish and additional courses are under development. As of June 30, 1998, UNITAR POCI had 1,700 enrollments representing 58 troop-contributing nations and new enrollments arrive at the rate of 40-60 per month.

53. Courses vary in length from 4 to 16 lessons and each requires 1-3 hours of study. Each lesson includes a set of lesson objectives, study material, and a quiz with the answers provided. At the end of the course is a comprehensive exam which the student submits to UNITAR POCI for grading. If students pass with a minimum score of 75 per cent, they are awarded a Certificate-of-Completion.

54. Currently available courses are as follows:
- Commanding UN Peace-keeping Operations
- Demining in the Aftermath of War
- History of UN Peace-keeping 1945-1987
- Logistical Support of UN Peace-keeping
- Principles of Peace Support Operations
- Serving as a UN Military Observer
- The UN Peace Force in the Former Yugoslavia
- UN Civilian Police

E. The International Migration Policy and Law Courses

55. This is the latest initiative of UNITAR in the field of training and institution building. Further to an extensive feasibility study UNITAR launched together with UNFPA and IOM, in May 1998, a comprehensive and practice-oriented training programme in international migration policy, migration management and migration-related international law under the project title *The International Migration Policy and Law Courses*.

56. International and internal migration confronts States in all world regions with increasingly complex political, social, financial, economic and humanitarian challenges. Migration has become a truly global phenomenon. Governments everywhere should thus be prepared to manage the movement of people by implementing policies that address the concerns of sending, transit and receiving States, while at the same time respecting the rights of the migrant and the displaced.

57. A core training curriculum, covering 7 training modules, with sub-themes, has been designed to establish the overall training framework and assist lecturers in the preparation of their presentations. Highly qualified migration experts from governments, international organizations and academia will act as trainers and lecturers for each the training modules and sub-themes.

58. Under each Course, between 30 and 40 middle and senior government officers as well as a few selected executives from non-governmental institutions from developing countries, countries in transition and industrialized countries will be trained on all currently relevant aspects of migration, including migration dynamics, international migration policy, construction of national migration policies, migration terminology, human rights aspects of migration, migration management, prevention and migration-related international law. Each Course is organized in relation to a specific inter-regional or sub-regional migration context which is of immediate practical interest to governments.

Chapter Two: NEW YORK OFFICE OPENING AND MANDATE

59. The UNITAR New York Office (NYO) was opened in October 1996, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions and the decision of the Institute's Board of Trustees. Its mandate is to ensure liaison with Headquarters, to organize training for delegates in New York and from capitals, and to strengthen UNITAR's cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat, Programmes and Funds, as well as with academia, foundations and the private sector in the Americas. The Office also provides briefs and liaison services on other UNITAR programmes conducted from its Geneva Headquarters.

Some Highlights of New York Office Activities

60. UNITAR New York Office has an extensive liaison function with Headquarters and New York-based institutions. Firstly, whenever deemed necessary, the Office forwards and completes communication from UNITAR's Executive Director to Permanent Representatives. Secondly, the Office represents UNITAR in various inter-agency and inter-departmental meetings, such as the Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions (CCPOQ) and the Executive Committee on Economic and Social Affairs (EC ESA). Thirdly, the Office also insures liaison, whenever necessary, with the administration of the United Nations Secretariat, including the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ).

61. The premier operational task of the Office remains the design and conduct of training programmes for permanent missions in New York. In 1997, an average of one event per month, ranging from skills-building workshops to thematic seminars, was conducted. Programmes are designed on the basis of the needs and requests formulated by the missions, and through routine assessments conducted by UNITAR at the end of each course. The range, depth and number of programmes has progressively increased.

62. Since 1996, the UNITAR New York Office has trained 1,229 participants.

- In 1998 UNITAR is offering 19 courses, an increase of 6 new courses over the 13 offered in 1997;
- More intensive sessions, such as the annual *Campus on International Trade* held from 22 to 26 June 1998, will aim at providing delegates with a platform to undertake more extensive training on themes of particular importance;
- To the extent possible, the NYO aims at providing timely training events to better assist the work of delegates in New York, e.g., the Seminar on Sustainable Development Education to coincide with CSD6, in-depth Campus on Trade before a related ECOSOC session, the workshop on Multilateral Environmental Negotiation before COP4 of the Climate Change Convention, etc;
- The Office has established institutional partnerships with centres of academic excellence, such as the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University and the University of Texas at Austin.

63. The New York Office also provides liaison services to two other North America-based UNITAR programmes: the Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peace-keeping (POCI), and the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, at Tulsa, OK.

Training Programmes for Permanent Missions in New York

64. Increasing the number of programmes and constantly improving their quality were key focuses of the period. Gradually a core-group of valid resource persons for the New York courses has been established -- these are drawn from a variety of agencies and departments within the UN system, as well as from academic institutions, non-governmental organizations and corporations.

Joint-ventures with United Nations Programmes and Departments, Academic Institutions and Non-Profit Organizations

65. Since its inauguration in 1996, UNITAR's New York Office has launched a number of joint programmes -- which have included:

- A three-course series on Sustainable Development in Practice with the United Nations University:
- A workshop series with the World Bank;
- An annual one-week Campus on International Trade with the World Trade Organization and the University of Texas at Austin;
- A series on multilateral environmental negotiations with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy;
- A workshop series with the Dag Hammarskjöld Library;

- A new workshop series under a partnership with Seton Hall University.

Cooperation with Academia

66. One very fruitful institutional cooperation is the one established, through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), with The University of Texas at Austin (UT/A) in May 1997. The cooperation has allowed the following:

- *Urban Project in Santiago* - funding and implementation of feasibility study with the Santiago Municipality;
- *UTA/UNITAR Campus on International Law and Trade* 22 to 26 June 1998. Fees of resource persons from UTA was covered by the University itself.
- *Secondment of UNITAR Fellow (graduate student from UTA) to NYO* -- to develop a UNITAR Learning Resource Centre on the Web, which started in May 1998. The UTA-funded Programme aims to sponsor two fellows each year.

Programme on Urban Information Systems

67. The pilot phase for "Strengthening Municipal Capacities in Managing Urban Information Systems" in Cebu City (Philippines) and Dakar (Senegal), conducted jointly by UNITAR and UNCHS, concluded in February 1998 with the " International Sharing Workshop on Urban Information Systems". Conference proceedings are available. With its partners at University of Texas at Austin and the University of Chile in Santiago, NYO has designed a similar project for the Municipality of Santiago de Chile. This project is being submitted to a number of foundations in the United States for funding.

Singapore Conference Series

68. In 1997, UNITAR, the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS) of Singapore and the National Institute for Research Advancement (NIRA) completed their third conference in a series that was initiated in 1994. The February 1997 conference focused on "Humanitarian Action and Peace-keeping Operations: Debriefing and Lessons". It followed two preceding conferences, conducted along the same structure, on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in 1994, and on the United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) in 1995.

69. The conference series aims at bringing together, in an informal, closed-door setting, key actors at the highest level from governments, the United Nations system, military, academia and the NGO community. Together, they review and debate matters related to peace-keeping, share ideas and offer recommendations to decision-making circles. The report and recommendations of the Conference series are submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as well as to Member States of the Security Council. It is also published in book form by Kluwer Law International.

Chapter Three: TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

70. These programmes are those which underwent the most rapid and fundamental developments over the past five years. To carry out its work in the field of economic and social development, UNITAR has elaborated a range of specific methodologies for capacity building. In all cases this involves an insistence on the delivery of training through partnerships and networks - at both international and national levels. Internationally, UNITAR works in partnership with United Nations bodies and with non-governmental organizations. At national level, UNITAR programmes are predicated upon the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. Thereafter, UNITAR has developed procedures to guide the systematic assessment of country needs through such mechanisms as "national profile" determinations, for instance. Within the framework of these training programmes in economic and social development, UNITAR's Environment Programmes deserve a mention. The major focus of UNITAR's Environmental Programmes is helping countries to develop the expertise necessary to implement the international conventions and soft law instruments resulting from the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. An extensive training programme has been developed on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. A similar programme is currently being elaborated for the Convention on Biological Diversity. UNITAR has developed several training tools for the application of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In addition, considerable work has been done in the field of Chemicals and Waste Management with training assistance provided, *inter alia*, for the implementation of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 which addresses toxic chemicals.

A. Training and Capacity Building Programmes in Chemicals and Waste Management

71. UNITAR's Training and Capacity Building Programmes in Chemicals and Waste Management (CWM) support developing countries and countries in economic transition in their efforts to ensure that dangerous chemicals and waste are handled safely without causing harm to human health and the environment. The programmes are closely linked to the implementation of Agenda 21 and related policy instruments which set out responsibilities of countries towards the goal of sustainable development. As a participating organization in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), a cooperative agreement among UNEP, FAO, WHO, ILO, UNIDO, UNITAR and OECD, UNITAR contributes its experience in training and capacity building methodologies, while UNITAR's IOMC partners contribute their substantive expertise in specific areas of chemicals and waste management.

National Chemicals Management Profiles

72. The *UNITAR/IOMC Programme to Facilitate the Preparation of National Profiles to Assess the National Infrastructure for the Sound Management of Chemicals* assists countries in assessing their existing legal, institutional, administrative, and technical infrastructures for the sound management of chemicals, following the UNITAR/IOMC *National Profile Guidance Document*. This guidance, which was developed through pilot projects in four countries, has been endorsed by the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS). Between July 1996 and June 1998 a total of 34 countries obtained support through the programme, including: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovenia, Tanzania, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Viet Nam.

National Priority Setting Workshops

73. The *UNITAR/IOMC Programme to Assist Countries in Organizing National Priority Setting Workshops for Chemicals Management and Safety* addresses the interest of many countries to take a next step following the preparation of a comprehensive National Profile, i.e. to set priorities for strengthening specific aspects of national chemicals management. UNITAR has prepared a guidance document on organizing such an event, and provides support to interested countries, resources permitting. In the reporting period, thirteen countries had held national priority setting workshops with support from UNITAR, including: Argentina, Cameroon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea,

Indonesia, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Slovenia, Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

National Action Programmes

74. The *UNITAR/IOMC Training and Capacity Building Programme to Assist Countries in Implementing National Action Programmes for Integrated Chemicals Management* supports countries in implementing a formal national process through which Technical Task Forces address national priority issues. To facilitate coordination among the various task forces, a policy-level National Coordinating Team is established to guide and oversee the National Action Programme. To test the approach, UNITAR/IOMC initiated a pilot programme in 1997 in Argentina, Ghana, Indonesia and Slovenia. The UNITAR/IOMC guidance document entitled *Planning and Implementing a National Action Programme for Integrated Chemicals Management* serves as the key reference for the pilot countries.

Specialized Training and Capacity Building Programmes

75. In addition to its programmes which focus on facilitating integrated approaches, UNITAR also conducts programmes on specialized topics of chemicals and waste management. Following are brief descriptions of the activities conducted.

London Guidelines and Prior Informed Consent

76. The *UNEP/UNITAR London Guidelines and Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Training Programme*, which is implemented by UNITAR jointly with UNEP and in close cooperation with FAO, assists countries in implementing the PIC procedure for chemicals in international trade. Through regional and sub-regional workshops, and national follow-up workshops in selected countries, the programme has aimed at strengthening PIC-relevant legal, institutional and technical capacities as an important component of national chemicals management. In the reporting period, sub-regional workshops were organized in Accra, Ghana, for Western and Central African Countries and in Pinamar, Argentina, for countries of the Conosur.

Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers

77. The *UNITAR Training and Capacity Building Programme to Facilitate the Design and Implementation of National Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs)* assists industrializing countries in the design and implementation of national PRTRs through a process involving all interested parties. UNITAR conducts this programme in close cooperation with UNEP/Chemicals and OECD. During the reporting period, country-based activities were supported in Cuba, Mexico, and the Slovak Republic. In addition, regional awareness-raising workshops were conducted in cooperation with OECD and UNEP in the Czech Republic and Mexico.

Basel Convention

78. The *UNEP SBC/UNITAR Training Programme on the Implementation of the Basel Convention*, which is organized jointly with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), focuses on the development of a regional training and capacity building strategy to assist African countries in implementing the Basel Convention. A strategy document was produced by UNITAR in 1997/1998 in the context of a regional seminar for African countries in Mauritius.

B. CC:TRAIN and The Climate Change Programme

79. The Climate Change Programme commenced in 1993 with a Global Environment Facility-GEF-funded UNDP programme called "CC:TRAIN". Started as a pilot project, CC:TRAIN has evolved as a primary service provider to assist developing countries to prepare climate change plans and strategies - both technically and in terms of policy development. CC:TRAIN is now working with more than 30 countries and has developed innovative, long-term training programmes and approaches to capacity-building. In addition to GEF, funding is also provided by the governments of Australia, Japan, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Programme Activities

80. The reporting period has seen much activity as CC:TRAIN continues its three year process of assisting participating countries to prepare their national communications. Following the activities which took place during the second half of 1996 leading to the

establishment of the CC:TRAIN regional partner institutions and national country teams in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean and training for the regional partners and coordinators of those teams, 1997 and the first half of 1998 has brought the realization of many activities and new outputs as well as the startup of the Pacific component of CC:TRAIN, the Programme of UNDP PICCAP (the Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme).

Workshops and Training Courses

81. In the reporting period, CC:TRAIN organized 30 policy and technical level workshops and training courses including 12 national workshops, 10 regional training course and 8 national training courses. The workshops took place in Africa (11), Latin America and the Caribbean (9), and the Pacific (8) and Indian Ocean (2) regions.

82. Workshops and training courses are invariably organized and conducted by country teams and regional partners using the CC:TRAIN training packages. These 'packages' are also used to organize workshops in other countries not participating in CC:TRAIN. In this framework, in 1998, UNITAR has acted as an "international consultant" to GEF-funded national "enabling" projects in Lithuania and the Maldives and will conduct workshops in support of the GEF-funded project in Iran during the second half of 1998.

83. Three of the countries which CC:TRAIN has been working with have reached the policy development stage and submitted their national communications - Lithuania, Senegal and Zimbabwe. Several other countries are also well in advance to complete their country studies (national GHG inventory, mitigation options, vulnerability and adaptation assessments) and prepare national plans.

Certificate Programme

84. In addition to the short-term workshops and training courses, UNITAR has helped develop long-term training and capacity-building mechanisms such as the UNITAR/South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)/International Global Change Institute (IGCI) Certificate Programme on Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment which began in June 1998 at University of Waikato in New Zealand. Currently, 24 participants from 12 V&A country teams in the Pacific are being trained. The certificate programme was developed to provide sustained university-based training in topics which are evolving and where cadres of national and regional experts will need to be developed. After its careful evaluation and revision, the entire course will be transferred to the University of the South Pacific, Fiji, as two post-graduate "directed studies" courses.

85. Similar arrangements are being negotiated with other regional institutions like the University of the West Indies in the Caribbean and others, where the need for such a course is apparent and urgent. Other topics such as mitigation analysis and policy development are also being explored with a number of institutions.

Training Materials and Methodology

86. All of the CC:TRAIN training materials are based on the UN's TRAIN-X training methodology. This course development methodology involves the development of an international climate change training network to facilitate the exchange and adaptation of training materials and resources. Upon completion of a final draft, each package is subject to a "validation" process whereby the materials are tested on a sample target audience and revised accordingly. And finally, each package is subject to a review process by international experts in each subject area before going to press. All of the training packages contain group exercises based on situations that take into account issues and constraints in developing countries. All of the materials are published in the three languages of the programme - English, French and Spanish.

Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Programme (PICCAP)

87. The PICCAP project officially commenced in July 1997. Country teams have been established in the nine participating countries and they have begun to receive technical training, and technical and financial support from the programme to fulfill their commitments under the Convention. In 1998, eight regional and national level policy and technical level workshops have been conducted in eight countries.

Support for National Communications & BIO:SUPPORT Programmes

88. In recognition of the effectiveness of CC:TRAIN, UNITAR has been asked to assist with the implementation of a GEF-funded UNDP/UNEP global project called "Support for National Communications" - a project aimed at filling the gaps of all GEF-funded

climate change enabling activities. Under this project, UNITAR is responsible for providing training on demand and on a global scale for developing countries.

89. UNITAR has also been requested to co-execute another GEF and bilaterally-funded UNDP global project called "BIO:SUPPORT" - a project aimed at servicing the needs of all GEF-funded countries to prepare their national biodiversity strategy and action plans. Under BIO:SUPPORT, UNITAR will be responsible for training and capacity-building services. A project document has been submitted to donors.

90. In view of the growing activities of UNITAR in the fields of climate change, biodiversity, desertification and the realization that they are closely-related substantively, UNITAR is currently considering to group them under an overall training programme dedicated to the post-Rio Convention. Operationally, this Programme will take advantage of the various types of capacities other UNITAR programmes are able to develop, such as UNITAR's programmes on the Application of Environmental Law, and New Information and Communications Technologies.

91. In 1998, in anticipation of these programmes, UNITAR has begun to take steps to bring its experience and expertise in training to expand its global network for delivering training and capacity-building services in a timely, relevant (region-specific), and cost-effective manner. Similar to the arrangements under CC:TRAIN, the global network will develop training packages and organize training and technical support for the countries in their respective regions.

92. In addition, in partnership with UNEP's Geneva-based Information Unit for Conventions, information packages on climate change and biodiversity will be developed and disseminated globally.

C. Information and Communication Systems

93. Since 1986 UNITAR has designed and implemented training in Information Systems, and more recently on Internet and related technologies. The training strategy followed by UNITAR, in co-operation with its many partners, is that of strengthening local and national capacities establishing governance on line through the use of new information and communication technologies (NICT).

94. The focus of UNITAR activities is therefore not only capacity building but also to facilitate the link between information and decision making and to improve co-ordination and democratization through information circulation. UNITAR's expertise as a technical support and institutional facilitator contributes to the strengthening of a co-ordinated information management in various domains: combat against desertification, disaster prevention and management, environment monitoring, and urban management.

Training Methodology

95. In the framework of its programme on Information Systems, UNITAR has designed and developed a training methodology tested and validated for a wide range of applications. Adaptable to specific contexts, these activities include:

- Institutional strengthening through horizontal participatory processes and technical support illustrated with the development of concrete applications and implementation of related information systems;
- "A la Carte" training on modern Information and Communication Technologies answering to expressed needs and requests.

96. Projects are conducted using a common approach and methodology:

- Institutional phase including an exploratory mission, the establishment of a national profile, and the conduct of a round-table training session;
- Training and equipment phase;
- Evaluation and restitution phase in order to improve the processes and to study the impact of such an approach.

Urban Information Systems Programme (UIS)

97. Projects developed in the framework of this programme rely on expressed needs, a comprehensive assessment of expected objectives, results and methodologies. A special attention is paid to partnership with local authorities, NGOs, associations and the private sector. The main programme objective is governance on-line through the improvement of access to and circulation of information both at institutional and technical levels. To meet this goal, the programme includes 5 components:

- Technical advice and support for the management of information and systems;
- Popular Urban Information Systems (PUIS);
- Indicators and Urban Observatories in close co-operation with UNCHS-Habitat;
- Local Government Associations in collaboration with international associations of local authorities;
- Urban Environment.

Desertification Information Systems Programme (DIS)

98. The Desertification Information System (DIS) initiative, which is conducted on behalf the Observatory of Sahel and Sahara (OSS) in partnership with the CCD secretariat, aims to facilitate the flow of institutional and scientific information among actors involved in the implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). By integrating modern information and communication technologies (e.g. databases, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Internet and CD-ROM), the DIS aims to valorize and to provide access to relevant existing databases, and to create a virtual library of information and maps for combating desertification.

99. National and sub-regional Desertification Information Systems are being developed for use by the various governmental, non-governmental and multi-lateral partners involved in the development and monitoring of Action Programs for implementation of the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). The DIS program is supported by the contribution of Development Cooperation ministries of France and Germany.

AfricaGIS Conferences

100. Implemented through a joint programme with the Observatory of Sahel and Sahara (OSS), AfricaGIS is a platform for dialogue and exchange among practitioners and institutions active in geo-information processing, management and applications in Africa. Activities include a biennial conference, an electronic forum, and a newsletter. Three AfricaGIS conferences have been held till today: Tunis (1993), Abidjan (1995), and Gaborone (1997). The next one will be held in 1999 in Accra, Ghana.

101. In the framework of the UNECA African Information Society Initiative (AISI), a new AfricaGIS consortium, composed of the Organisation Africaine de Cartographie et de Télédétection (OACT), the African Association of Remote Sensing Environment (AARSE) and the Environment Information Systems (EIS) World Bank programme, has been set up under the international organizational committee, which is chaired by UNITAR and OSS.

Environmental Information and Monitoring Systems on Internet (EIMSI)

102. Environmental Information and Monitoring Systems on Internet (EIMSI) programme is based on the same approach and methodology as the DIS programme with a concern on the environment in a broad meaning. The main objectives of the EIMSI programme are:

- to help implementing Environmental National Action Plans ensuring consultation and information circulation between all stakeholders involved in environmental issues at national level;
- to promote the sharing of means for all actors;
- to provide systems which are improving information flow on existing data and databases accessible through the Internet at the national level.

103. EIMSI entitles countries to better assess their environmental status and facilitate the management of programs and projects in helping synergies of efforts. The EIMSI Program is supported by the World Bank.

104. During the period under review, 31 training activities took place, under the aegis of the Information Communication Systems, benefitting 1230 persons.

D. Information and Development

105. Developing countries face many new challenges in light of the accelerated development of new information and communication technologies. New concepts such as distance education, electronic trade and virtual libraries hold much promise but need to be fully understood if they are to be properly used. To help meet this need, UNITAR has organized several awareness raising and training seminars.

106. This training programme was initiated in mid 1997, in association with the French Research Institute ORSTOM. It has identified three main spheres of

activity: Internetworking, Connectivity and Communication for Development. Funds from multilateral agencies (World Bank and UNDP) have also been raised.

Internetworking

107. Two training seminars were organized jointly with ORSTOM on computer network administration and maintenance for Internet services. The objective was capacity building on Education and Research Networking. The target group was made up of computer science engineers, lecturers and professors from Senegal. The seminar took place in Dakar over a period of two weeks. The second seminar, with a similar training objective, took place in Montpellier, France, and was addressed to decision makers and university professors from 12 French-speaking African countries.

CITI Project

108. CITI (Connectivity Information for Training on Internet) is an InfoDev project (World Bank funded) in Cameroon. The project includes several high level training seminars on Internet and information society issues. Two two-week training courses on computer network administration and maintenance of Internet services took place at Ecole Polytechnique of Yaoundé. The first of these courses was addressed to computer system engineers from the private and public sectors as well as lecturers and professors. The second seminar dealt with Internet application for documentation, information retrieval, electronic publishing and business communication with Internet. The target group comprised university professors and lecturers, executives of public and private sectors, librarians and journalists. Two further similar seminars are scheduled: the first on networking and the second on Internet applications for information and communication.

Gabon-Comm

109. The objective of the Gabon-Comm project is the formulation of a strategy of Communication for development. An initiative of UNDP, this project began in December 1997. The first step was to meet all the interested groups in order to set up a proposal defining the organization of the working groups and planning the training programme schedule. A proposal has been submitted to Gabonese government. The second step including four training seminars on communication technology and information society issues should begin in September 1998.

110. This comprehensive training and capacity building programme has been designed by UNITAR under the aegis of UNDP and in close cooperation with UNESCO and ITU. The programme targets journalists and media executives, civil servants and especially communication attachés, professors and teachers, telecommunication executives, private sector executives, members of parliament and civil society activists.

111. During the period under review, some 150 persons have been trained from 14 French-speaking, sub-Saharan African countries.

E. Training Programme in the Legal Aspects of Debt, Economic, Financial Management and Public Administration

112. UNITAR's Training Programme in the Legal Aspects of Debt, Economic, Financial Management and Public Administration was formed after a high-level expert meeting in Geneva in April 1987 which highlighted the need for training programmes for debt, economic and financial managers in the developing countries. The programme was first launched with training workshops concentrating on legal aspects of debt and financial management for public officials in sub-Saharan Africa. Since then, the needs of a dynamic world have necessitated the expansion of the programme into South Asia, the Central Asian Republics (including Azerbaijan), and the Middle East. In 1998, the Programme also started a new programme in Vietnam. Since each geographical region faces different challenges and hence, different training needs, UNITAR has tailored different training programmes for the four regions of English-speaking sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia and Azerbaijan, the Palestinian Authority and Vietnam.

The Training Programme in the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management for sub-Saharan Africa

113. In the reporting period, UNITAR conducted 5 workshop in sub-Saharan Africa training 119 participants from 17 countries namely Botswana, Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. All of the above workshops were regional workshops inviting participants from various countries and giving them a chance to exchange views and experience. Keeping in view the multidisciplinary emphasis of the programme, the participants represented various disciplines including 16 per cent accountants, 44 per cent economists, and 37 per cent lawyers. Approximately 900 training package copies on debt and financial management (legal aspects) and negotiation were distributed to partner country government officials and executives from the private sector. The workshops covered various topics including Export Credit Practice, Arbitration in Relation to Debt and Financial Management, Raising Debt via the Private Sector, Privatization and Project Financing. The workshop on Export Credit was conducted in collaboration with the International Relations Institute of Cameroon (IRIC).

114. The programme also developed the *National Profile Project* based on an idea developed by the UNITAR Chemicals and Waste Management Training Programme. The National Profile to Assess the National Legal Infrastructure for Sound Financial Management is a project that will comprehensively assess the various issues involved in financial management including revenue, expenditure, budget, debt, regulation and institutions. UNITAR has launched a pilot project in Ghana and a National Planning Meeting for Ghana.

115. UNITAR is currently involved in developing the *Fellowship Programme on Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management* for the benefit of the sub-Saharan African countries in collaboration with the Irish Institute for Public Administration (IPA). This fellowship will invite 25 participants from various sub-Saharan African nations to Dublin for a two-week programme.

116. Finally, a joint UNITAR/main Donor (Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation, SDC) evaluation was conducted in 1997 which concluded that the programme had been effective and its multidisciplinary approach to training and the emphasis on regional workshops were key to the success of the programme. Based on the findings of the evaluation, UNITAR will continue to capitalize on its comparative advantage in the legal aspects of debt and financial management as well as create or strengthen links with regional institutions with a view to creating sustainability in the field of training in sub-Saharan Africa.

Training Programme in the Legal Aspects of International Economic and Financial Relations for the Central Asian Republics and Azerbaijan

117. In the reporting period, UNITAR conducted 7 training activities for the Central Asian Republics and Azerbaijan. These workshops covered various topics including the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management, Negotiation in Relation to Debt and Financial Management and Export Credit Negotiations. One hundred and seventy four participants from Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan attended these workshops.

118. In conjunction with UNCTAD and UNDP, UNITAR has launched an Effective Debt Management Training Curriculum for Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. As part of this initiative, UNITAR will soon conduct a Workshop on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management.

Training Programme on Public Administration and Financial Management for the Palestinian Authority

119. In the reporting period, UNITAR conducted 13 training activities for the benefit of officials in the Palestinian Authority (PA). These activities trained over 200 participants from within the various ministries of the PA. UNDP/PAPP has been a co-sponsor of some of these activities. The workshops covered various topics including Financial Negotiation Theory and Practice, Auditing, Women and Management, Management of Public Institutions,Project Management and Geographic Information Systems. The workshops involved close co-operation with various PA ministries especially theMinistry of Planning and International Co-operation, the Directorate for Gender Planning and Development and the Ministry of Finance.

Training Programme in the Legal Aspects of Debt, Economic and Financial Management for Vietnam

120. In 1996, UNITAR had conducted a needs assessment survey in Vietnam at the request of the government of Vietnam. This resulted in the

development and acceptance of a Project Proposal under which UNITAR will conduct training programmes on the various legal aspects of debt and financial management for the benefit of high and middle-level public officials from various ministries and institutions involved in debt management. A joint UNCTAD, UNITAR, and the Vietnamese Ministry of Finance training programme on debt and financial management has been developed as part of which UNITAR will conduct four workshops in the next two years on the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management and Negotiation.

F. Training Programme for Disaster Reduction

121. Several hundreds of participants in Burkina Faso and more than one thousand in Senegal have taken part in the training programme for disaster reduction in the Sahel countries since its inception, at the beginning of the nineties. After training sessions for senior officers, several series of seminars were organized for provincial and local officials on the general principles of disaster reduction. The resource persons were chosen among the senior officers, who had taken part in the training sessions at the start of the programme.

122. The two meetings organized by UNITAR in 1997 had a more specialized target : the role of the media in disaster reduction (including information and education) was discussed at a seminar for representatives of the media (radio, TV, press) in February, in Ouahigouya - Burkina Faso. This seminar also became the forum for a very frank exchange of views between the offices devising the official information and the media, which are expected to broadcast it.

123. In December 1997, five seminars were organized in Senegal for locally elected managers (municipal counselors, mayors and aldermen, regional counselors) who had been given, effective New Year 1997, many new responsibilities concerning disaster prevention and reduction, for which the national authorities used to be accountable before that date.

124. These recent developments of the UNITAR training programme on disaster reduction fit into the decentralization policy adopted by Burkina Faso and Senegal.

125. The results of this programme are encouraging: in both countries, at the beginning of the decade, prevention was seen with distrust, or at least with indifference, but is unanimously accepted today. Many local disasters (floods and dam disruptions, fires, among others in market places) are now dealt with locally.

III. ANNEXES

The core text of the report has been drafted in as succinct a manner as possible. The following annexes aim at illustrating the main achievements.

Annex I: ***List of the Members of the Board of Trustees***, who have been very instrumental in UNITAR's restructuring process.

Annex II: ***Chronological list of Training Activities***, indicating the title of the training event (in their original language only, namely English or French), with dates and venues.

Annex III: ***Statistics on Participation by Country***, showing that UNITAR offerings are of interest to all Member States of the United Nations, on developing and industrializing countries.

Annex IV: ***Statistics of Participation by Regional Grouping***, following the traditional United Nations geographical distribution.

Annex V: ***Publications and Training Material***, which is not a list of available publications, but rather a list of materials published during the period under review and of pedagogical materials distributed as supports to training activities.

Annex VI: ***Selected Financial Aspects***, which is obviously not a report on financial statement prepared by the United Nations Board of Auditors, but rather the presentation of three selected aspects: List of Contributors to the General Fund and the Special Purpose Grants and Statement of Income and Expenditure for the years 1996 and 1997.

ANNEX I: THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

"The Board shall:

(a) Formulate principles and policies to govern the activities and operations of the Institute;

(b)Establish conditions and procedures for:
(I)The utilization of funds from the General Fund and...
(ii)The receipt and disbursement of special purpose grants...

(f) Make whatever recommendations it may deem necessary or desirable for the effective functioning of the Institute..." (Article III, 2 of UNITAR's Statute).

Moreover, "not less than eleven (and not more than thirty) members, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General..." "The term of Office shall be three years.." "No appointed member shall serve continuously for more than two terms..." (Article III, 1, a,b,c)

January 1994 to December 1996 and January 1997 to December 1999

- Ambassador Giuseppe Baldocci (Italy)
  Director General, Political Affairs
  Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  Rome

- Ambassador Jorge Berguno (Chile)
  Vice-Director
  National Antarctic Institute of Chile
  Santiago

- Ambassador Daniel Bernard (France)
  Ambassador of France to the United Kingdom
  London

- Professor Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria)
  Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Nigeria
  New York

- Ambassador Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan)
  Chairperson of the Board
  Permanent Representative of Pakistan
  New York

- Professor Shunji Kobayashi (Japan)
  Ambassador
  Special Assistant to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokyo

- Professor Winfried Lang (Austria)
  Vice Chairperson of the Board
  Ambassador of Austria
  to the Kingdom of Belgium
  Bruxelles

- Ambassador Penelope Anne Wensley (Australia)
  Vice Chairperson of the Board
  Permanent Representative of Australia
  New York

January 1994 to December 1996, January 1998 to December 2000

- Ambassador Juan-Carlos Sánchez-Arnau (Argentina)
  Permanent Representative of Argentina
  Geneva

January 1996 to December 1998

- Ambassador Anne Anderson (Ireland)
  Permanent Representative of Ireland
  Geneva

- Professor Lisette Elomo NTonca (Cameroon)
  Director, Institut des Relations Internationales du Cameroun
  (IRIC) Yaoundé

- Dr. Philippe Roch (Switzerland)
  Director
  Federal Office of Environment,
  Forests and Landscape (BUWAL)
  Berne

- Ambassador Mounir Zahran (Egypt)
  Permanent Representative of Egypt
  Geneva

January 1997 to December 1999

- Ambassador WU Jianmin (China)
  Permanent Representative of the People's
  Republic of China
  Geneva

- Ambassador Wilhelm Höynck (Germany)
  Permanent Representative of the Federal
  Republic of Germany
  Geneva

January 1998 to December 2000

- Ambassador Krit Garnjana-Goonchorn (Thailand)
  Permanent Representative of Thailand
  Geneva

- Mr. Jacob S. Selebi (South Africa)
  Director General for Foreign Affairs
  Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  Pretoria

- Professor Nico Schrijver (Netherlands)
  Faculty of Law
  Free University of Amsterdam
  Amsterdam

- Ambassador Vasily Sidorov (Russian Federation)
  Permanent Representative of
  the Russian Federation
  Geneva

Ex Officio Members

- The Secretary-General of the United Nations
- The President of the General Assembly
- The Executive Director of UNITAR
- The President of the Economic and Social Council

ANNEX II: CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF UNITAR'S TRAINING ACTIVITIES

1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998

For the sake of brevity, every programme event is not mentioned or described in the core text of the report of activities. This chronological table aims at showing in a rather comprehensive way, the scope of UNITAR's training and capacity building activities and its geographical extent. The two official working languages of UNITAR are English and French. The events are listed in either language. Some programmes have been recently developed in other languages, usually by means of simultaneous interpretation. To be consistent and coherent, the programmes are listed in English and French only. Mention is made if a translation was made, partial or complete, into Arabic, Russian and Spanish.

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
1.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	1 July 1996	Buenos Aires
2.	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law Programme de bourse ONU/UNITAR en droit internationale	1 July - 9 August 1996	The Hague
3.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: atelier de démarrage	8-10 July 1996	Dakar
4.	Workshop on the Sound Management of Chemicals and the Implementation of the Prior Informed Consent Procedures for Countries of Western and Central Africa	July 1996	Accra
5.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	22 August 1996	Managua
6.	Expert Meeting on Strengthening National Capabilities and Capacities for the Sound Management of Chemicals	26-30 August 1996	Montezillon, Switzerland
7.	Desertification Information Systems: Expert Meeting	28-30 August 1996	Cambridge, UK
8.	Lithuania National Conference on the Implementation of the UNFCC	16-17 September 1996	Druninskia, Lithuania
9.	National Follow-up Workshop on the Legal Aspects of International Economic and Financial Management Issues - Russian	16-20 September 1996	Almaty
10.	Journées de Formation Système des Nations Unies à Genève/Haut Collège des Experts	17-18 September 1996	Genève
11.	AFRICAGIS Conference: preparatory expert meeting	17-20 September 1996	Gaborone
12.	General Briefing for new delegates on the Fifty-first session of the GA - Interpretation in UN working languages	18-20 September 1996	New York

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
13.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	20 September 1996	Nonthaburi, Thailand
14.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	September 1996	Quito
15.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et des déchets)	23 September 1996	Anatananarivo
16.	High-Level Sensitization Seminar on Debt Management, Financial Management and Negotiation for the Russian Federation - Russian	24 September 1996	Moscow
17.	Follow-up Workshop on Debt Management, Financial Management and Negotiation for the Russian Federation - Russian	25-26 September 1996	Moscow
18.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: Session de formation à l'Internet	1-4 October 1996	Dakar
19.	Workshop on Financial Negotiation: Theory and Practice for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	6-10 October 1996	Cairo
20.	Latin American Country Team Coordinators Workshop for Climate Change - Spanish	8-9 October 1996	Havana
21.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Mali: atelier de démarrage	14-18 octobre 1996	Bamako
22.	Systéme d'Information Urbain à Dakar: atelier de démarrage	21-24 octobre 1996	Dakar
23.	Multilateral Economic Negotiations	21-25 October 1996	Geneva
24.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	23 October 1996	Ljubljana
25.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	4 November 1996	Hanoi
26.	Programme de Formation IIAP/UNITAR "Pratique diplomatique et négociations internationales"	4-8 novembre 1996	Genève
27.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification en Tunisie: atelier de démarrage	18-22 novembre 1996	Tunis
28.	UNITAR/IRIC Sub-Regional Workshop on Export Credit Practice for sub-Saharan Africa	18-22 November 1996	Yaounde
29.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	20 November 1996	Jakarta
30.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	21 November 1996	Budapest

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
31.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	26 November 1996	Bulgaria
32.	Orientation Seminar for Newly Accredited Diplomats	26 - 28 November 1996	Geneva
33.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	28 November 1996	Banjul
34.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	2-3 December 1996	Accra
35.	Workshop on the Structure Retrieval and Uses of UN Documentation	3,10,17 December 1996	Geneva
36.	Cuba Country Team Meeting on Climate Change - Spanish	5 December 1996	Havana
37.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	6 décembre 1996	Dakar
38.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: atelier	9-10 décembre 1996	Dakar
39.	Meeting of Environmental Law Experts	9-10 December 1996	Geneva
40.	Seminaire sur les problèmes actuelles et l'évolution du système des Nations Unies	9 - 13 décembre 1996	Geneva
41.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	10 décembre 1996	Bamako
42.	Atelier des coordonateurs des équipes nationales en Afrique (Changement climatique)	10-12 décembre 1996	Dakar
43.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	12 December 1996	Luanda
44.	Sub-Regional Workshop on Arbitration in relation to Debt and Financial Management for sub-Saharan Africa	16-18 December 1996	Windhoek
45.	Orientation Course on the Security Council for members of the Council in 1997	16-19 December 1996	New York
46.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	17 December 1996	Dar Es Salam
47.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	19 December 1996	La Paz, Bolivia
48.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	26 December 1996	San Lorenzo, Paraguay

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
49.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	6 janvier 1997	Niamey
50.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	10 janvier 1997	Yaounde
51.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification : Réunion d'information auprès des délégués de la Pré COP1 CCD	13 January 1997	New York
52.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	14 janvier 1997	Cotonou
53.	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe and New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union	15-17 January 1997	Prague
54.	Seminar on United Nations Conference Rules and Procedures	16-17 January 1997	Geneva
55.	Atelier national sur le changement climatique et la convention cadre sur le changement climatique au Sénégal	16-17 janvier 1997	Dakar
56.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	20 January 1997	Vilnius
57.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	20 January 1997	Lima
58.	Cuba National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCC - Spanish	21-22 January 1997	Havana
59.	Cuba Country Team Meeting (Climate Change) - Spanish	22 January 1997	Havana
60.	Workshop on Report Writing	22-24 January 1997	Geneva
61.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	23 January 1997	Moscow
62.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	23 January 1997	Caracas, Venezuela
63.	Conference Rules and Procedures	27-28 January 1997	Vienna
64.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	28 janvier 1997	Abidjan
65.	Seminaire sur les privilèges et immunités des membres des missions permanentes accredités auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève	12-14 fevrier 1997	Genève
66.	Séminaire sur le róle des media dans la gestion des catastrophes	10-14 February 1997	Ouahigouya, Burkina Faso

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
67.	Urban Information System at Cebu, Philippines	17-28 February 1997	Cebu, Phillipines
68.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: atelier	19-20 fevrier 1997	Dakar
69.	Workshop on Mediation Techniques	23-24 February 1997	Geneva
70.	Practical Exercises in Report Writing	24-25 February 1997	New York
71.	FASID/UNITAR Course on International Organizations	24-28 February 1997	Geneva
72.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification : Séance de démonstration à l'Assemblée générale de l'OSS	26 fevrier 1997	Niamey
73.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	28 February 1997	Georgia
74.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	4 March 1997	Bogota
75.	Briefing on the 53rd Session of the Commission on Human Rights Introduction à la 53ieme session de la commission des droits de l'homme	4 March 1997	Geneva
76.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification en Tunisie: Atelier sur le profil national	10-14 mars 1997	Tunis
77.	Orientation Course for new members of permanent missions on the work of the United Nations	10-21 March 1997	New York
78.	Meeting of Environmental Law Experts	17-18 March 1997	Bonn
79.	Cuba Meeting on Climate Change and the UNFCC - Spanish	18 March 1997	Ciego de Avila Province, Cuba
80.	UNITAR/UNDP Workshop on Auditing for the General Control Institute and the Ministry of Finance for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	23-27 March 1997	Ramallah
81.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	27 mars 1997	Ouagadougou
82.	Conférence national sur la mise en oeuvre de la convention cadre sur la changement climatique	27-28 mars 1997	N'Djamena
83.	UNITAR/UNDP Workshop on Auditing for the General Control Institute and the Ministry of Finance for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	29 March - 2 April 1997	Gaza

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
84.	UNITAR/Directorate of Gender Planning and Development/ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Workshop on Women and Management for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	30 March - 3 April 1997	Ramallah
85.	Atelier de formation pour l'établissment d'un inventaire national sur les gaz a l'effet de serre	1-3 avril 1997	N'Djamena
86.	UNITAR/Directorate of Gender Planning and Development/ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Workshop on Women and Management for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	5-9 April 1997	Gaza
87.	Conférence national sur la mise en oeuvre de la convention cadre sur la changement climatique	7-8 avril 1997	Cotonou
88.	Workshop on the Structure Retrieval and Uses of UN Documentation	8,15,22 April 1997	Geneva
89.	Atelier de formation pour l'établissment d'un inventaire national sur les gaz a l'effet de serre	9-12 avril1997	Cotonou
90.	UNITAR/Arab League Workshop on the Structure and Management of Governmental Institutions for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	9-13 April 1997	Amman
91.	Paraguay National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC - Spanish	24-25 April 1997	Asuncion
92.	Seminar on United Nations Conference Rules and Procedures	24-25 April 1997	Vienna
93.	Seminar on International Economics for Non-Economists	28-30 April 1997	Geneva
94.	Workshop on the Negotiation of International Legal Instruments	29 April - 2 May 1997	New York
95.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	30 April - 1 May 1997	Cairo
96.	Cuba Country Team Meeting (Climate Change)- Spanish	30 April - 11 July 1997	Havana
97.	Système d'Information Urbain à Dakar: Table ronde	2-9 mai 1997	Dakar
98.	Workshop on the Sound Management of Chemicals and the Prior Informed Consent Procedure (PIC) for Conosur Countries - Spanish	5-8 May 1997	Pinamar, Argentina
99.	Ecuador National Workshop on Climate Change and UNFCCC - Spanish	13-14 May 1997	Quito
100.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	22 May 1997	Islamabad

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
101.	Cuba Presentation of the UNFCCC and CC:TRAIN to the Ministry of Armed Forces - Spanish	22 May 1997	Havana
102.	Internetworking - A La Carte Seminar	22 mai - 6 June 1997	Dakar
103.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	26- 27 May 1997	Lilongwe
104.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on Raising Debt via the Private Sector: International and Domestic Market Opportunities	26-28 May 1997	Nairobi
105.	African Regional Workshop on Preparing a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment	27 May - 6 June 1997	Kariba
106.	Multilateral Environmental Negotiations	29 - 30 May 1997	New York
107.	Ecuador National Workshops on Climate Change - Spanish	June 1997	Quito
108.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on Raising Debt via the Private Sector: International and Domestic Market Opportunities	2-4 June 1997	Harare
109.	First Inter Municipality workshop at Geneva	2-5 June 1997	Geneva
110.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: Atelier sur le profil national	9-13 juin 1997	Dakar
111.	Courses on issues related to the functions and working of the Bretton Woods Institutions (focusing on the International Monetary Fund)	10 June 1997	New York
112.	Zimbabwe Training Workshop on Preparing a National Communication	10-11 June 1997	Harare
113.	UNITAR Workshop on the Structure and Management of Public Institutions for the Palestinian Authority - Arabic	21-25 June 1997	Ramallah
114.	Journées de Formations au Système des Nations Unies à Genève	23-24 June 1997	Genève
115.	Réunion de preparation pour l'élaboration d'un profile national (Gestion des produits chimiques et déchets)	23-24 juin 1997	Antananarivo
116.	Seminar on Current Issues and Trends in the UN System	23-27 June 1997	Geneva
117.	AFRICAGIS 97 Conference	23-27 June 1997	Gaborone

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
118.	UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	23 June - 4 July 1997	Burg Schlaining, Austria
119.	Urban Information System at Cebu Phillipines	30 June - 4 July 1997	Cebu, Phillipines
120.	Peru Policy Dialogues on Climate Change - Spanish	7-8 July 1997	Lima
121.	Système d'Information Urbain à Dakar Sénégal: atelier	7-11 juilliet 1997	Dakar
122.	Seminaire sur l'internet pour les agents de l'éducation supérieure en afrique occindantale et centrale	7-11 juilliet 1997	Montpellier, France
123.	Fellowship Programme in International Law Programme de bourse en droit international	7 July - 15 August 1997	The Hague
124.	Cuba Scientific International Conference on Environmental Law - Spanish	14-17 July 1998	Hologuin Province, Cuba
125.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management)	15 and 16 July 1997	Abuja, Nigeria
126.	National Profile Planning Meeting (Chemicals and Waste Management) - Spanish	16 July 1997	Montevideo
127.	Peru National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC - Spanish	24 July 1997	Lima
128.	Workshop on the structure and drafting of the United Nations resolutions (First Group)	28-29 July 1997	New York
129.	Réunion de l'équip national sur le changement climatique	28-30 julliet 1997	Dakar
130.	Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) Workshop for the Americas - Spanish	29-31 July 1997	Queretaro, Mexico
131.	Workshop on the structure and drafting of United Nations Resolutions (Second Group)	30-31 July 1997	New York
132.	Ecuador National Workshops on Climate Change - Spanish	August 1997	Riobamba, Ecuador
133.	High Level Awareness Seminar on Debt Management, Financial Management and Negotiation for Tajikistan - Russian	5 August 1997	Dushanbe
134.	Workshop on Debt Management, Financial Management and Negotiation for Tajikistan - Russian	6-8 August 1997	Dushanbe
135.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on Export Credits for the Central Asian Republics - Russian	12-15 August 1997	Tashkent

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
136.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Mali: deuxième atelier de démarrage	25-27 août 1997	Bamako
137.	National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals	26-29 August 1997	Accra
138.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: Table ronde	1-5 septembre 1997	Dakar
139.	Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentations	3-5 September 1997	New York
140.	National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals - Spanish	9-11 September 1997	Buenos Aires
141.	Peru National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC - Spanish	10 September 1997	Lima
142.	National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals	15-17 September 1997	Dar Es Salam
143.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification en Tunisie: Table ronde	15-19 septembre 1997	Tunis
144.	Cuba International Conference on Environment and Development Congress on Economy and Environment - Spanish	15-19 September 1997	Havana
145.	IOM/UNITAR Workshop on Mediation Techniques	16-18 September 1997	Pretoria
146.	General briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifty-second session of the GA (simultaneous interpretation)	17-18 September 1997	New York
147.	Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee	19 September 1997	New York
148.	Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Second committee	19 September 1997	New York
149.	Zimbabwe Training Workshop on preparing a Mitigation Analysis (Climate Change)	22-26 September 1997	Harare
150.	Fellowship Programme in International Affairs Management	22 September - 10 October 1997	Geneva
151.	National Planning Meeting for Ghana for the Preparation of a National Profile to Assess the National Legal Infrastructure for Sound Financial Management	23-24 September 1997	Accra
152.	Cuba Presentation on UNFCCC and CC:Train and its activities - Spanish	25 September 1997	Havana
153.	Ecuador Workshop on Climate Change - Spanish	8 -10 October 1997	Quito

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
154.	Peru National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC - Spanish	1 October 1997	Lima
155.	Desertification Information System in Africa: Information meeting at COP 1	2 October 1997	FAO, Rome
156.	Peru Policy Dialogues on Climate Change - Spanish	6-7 October 1997	Peru
157.	National Workshop on Chemicals Management and Safety - Spanish	7-11 October 1997	Caracas
158.	National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals	14-16 October 1997	Jakarta
159.	Workshop on the art of public speaking and managing meetings (chairing and participating)	15-17 October 1997	New York
160.	Urban Information System at Cebu Philippines	19-24 October 1997	Cebu, Philippines
161.	Système d'Information Urbain à Dakar, Sénégal: seconde table ronde	19-24 octobre1997	Dakar
162.	Ecuador National Workshops on Climate Change - Spanish	November 1997	Guayaquil, Ecuador
163.	Workshop on the Structure Retrieval and Uses of UN Documentation	4,11,18 November 1997	Geneva
164.	National Priority Setting Workshop for the Sound Management of Chemicals	5-6 November 1997	Ljubljana
165.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Mali: Table ronde	10-14 novembre 1997	Bamako
166.	First Meeting of the Informal Capacity Building Network for the Sound Management of Chemicals	11-13 November 1997	Geneva
167.	Peru National Dialogue on Environmental Policy on Climate Change - Spanish	13-14 November 1997	Peru
168.	Workshop on the structure and drafting of United Nations Resolutions	13-14 November 1997	New York
169.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on Privatization and Project Financing for Africa	17-21 November 1997	Banjul
170.	Réunion de l'équipe national du Benin - Dialogue de politiques	17-30 November 1997	Lokossa, Abomey, Parakou, Porto Novo, Natitingou

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
171.	LAC Regional Training Workshop on Preparing a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment - Spanish	24 November to 5 December 1997	Lima
172.	Système d'Information Urbain à Dakar, Sénégal: Atelier de formation à l'Internet	1-12 décembre 1997	Yoff, Senegal
173.	National Workshop on Chemicals Management and Safety	3-4 December 1997	Banjul
174.	Tripartite Review Meeting of CC:TRAIN Programme	4 December 1997	Kyoto, Japan
175.	Orientation Seminar for Newly Accredited Diplomats	8-10 December 1997	Geneva
176.	Séminaires sur le róle des élus locaux dans la gestion des catastrophes (5 séminaires au Sénégal)	8-9 December 10-11 December 1997 15-16 December 1997 18-19 December 1997 22-23 December 1997	Saint Louis, Sénégal Thies,Sénégal Kaolack, Sénégal Kolda, Sénégal Dakar, Sénégal
177.	Orientation course on the Security Council for Members of the Council in 1998	8-11 December 1997	New York
178.	Atelier national sur les stratégies d'atténuation des emmissions de gaz à effet de serre au Bénin	8-12 décembre 1997	Cotonou
179.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Maroc: réunion de démarrage	8-12 déecembre 1997	Rabat
180.	Atelier national sur les stratégies d'atténuation des emmissions de gaz à effet de serre au Chad	14-18 décember 1997	N'Djamena
181.	Système d'Information Urbain à Dakar: atelier de formation	15-19 décembre 1997	Yoff, Senegal
182.	Atelier national pour l'identification des priorités nationales pour la gestion rationelle des produits chimiques	13-15 janvier 1998	Conakry
183.	National priority setting workshop on the sound management of dangerous chemicals	20-21 janvier 1998	Douala, Cameroon
184.	Workshop on Chairing Meetings	26-27 January 1998	Geneva
185.	Workshop on the structure, drafting and adoption of United Nations Resolutions	26-28 January 1998	New York
186.	Pacific Country Team Coordinators Workshop (Climate Change)	26-30 January 1998	Apia

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
187.	LAC Regional Training Workshop on GHG Inventory - Spanish	26-31 January 1998	Asuncion
188.	Programme de bourseACCT/IIAP/IRIC/UNITAR à la fonction publique internationale	26 janvier - 24 juin 1998	Yaoundé, Paris, Genève
189.	Seminar on the United Nations System for Italian Junior Diplomats	2-5 February 1998	Geneva
190.	UNITAR/Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation/Directorate of Gender Planning and Development Workshop on Project Management - Arabic	15-19 February 1998	Ramallah
191.	UNITAR/Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation/Directorate of Gender Planning and Development Workshop on Project Management - Arabic	21-25 February 1998	Gaza
192.	UNITAR/MOPIC Workshop on Advanced ArcView and Avenue Programming (Geographic Information Systems)	21-28 February 1998	Gaza
193.	Workshop on Mediation Techniques	23-24 February 1998	Geneva
194.	Second Inter municipality workshop at Cebu	23-27 February 1998	Cebu, Philippines
195.	Meeting of Environmental Law Experts	27-28 February 1998	Geneva
196.	UNITAR/MOPIC Workshop on Advance ArcView and Avenue Programming (Geographic Information Systems)	1-8 March 1998	Ramallah
197.	CCD Support: mise en oeuvre de la Convention Désertification en Haïti	5-12 mars 1998	Port au Prince
198.	UNITAR Series: Workshop on diplomatic writing in Spanish - Spanish	9-10 March 1998	New York
199.	Cuba Workshop on Global Change and its Impact on Natural Resources - Spanish	9-11 March 1998	Guantanamo Province, Cuba
200.	FASID/UNITAR Course on International Organizations	9-13 March 1998	Geneva
201.	Séminaire de formation sur la connectivité de l'Internet	9-20 mars 1998	Yaounde
202.	Strengthening Co-operative Approaches to Conflict Prevention: The Role of Regional Organizations and the United Nations	11-13 March 1998	Ottawa
203.	UNU/UNITAR series on sustainable development in practice	16 March 1998	New York
204.	LAC Regional Training Workshop on Preparing a Mitigation Analysis - Spanish	16-28 March 1998	Havana

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
205.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Mali: ateleir de formation à l'Internet	23 mars to 3 avril 1998	Bamako
206.	Cuba Country Team Meeting on Climat Change - Spanish	26 March - 24 April 1998	Havana
207.	Orientation course for new members of permanent missions (simultaneous interpretation)	30 March - 8 April 1998	New York
208.	UNITAR Workshop on Negotiation of Export Credits - Russian	31 March-3 April 1998	Ashgabad
209.	Multilateral Environmental Negotiation	2-3 April 1998	New York
210.	Pacific Regional Workshop on Preparing a GHG Inventory	13-17 April 1998	Apia
211.	UNU/UNITAR Series on sustainable development in practice. Session II: Sustainable Development Education - Challenges and Opportunities	15 April 1998	New York
212.	Senior Seminar in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy	18-21 April 1998	Mont-Pélerin, Switzerland
213.	UNITAR/UNDP/Government of Islamic Republic of Iran Workshop on Implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements	24-29 April 1998	Tehran
214.	Ecuador National Conference on Implementing the UNFCCC - Spanish	May 1998	Ecuador
215.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: Atelier de formation (extension)	4-8 mai 1998	Saint Louis, Senegal
216.	Seminaire sur les privilèges et immunités des membres des missions permanentes accredités auprès de l'Office des Nations Unies à Genève	11 May 1998	Genève
217.	Workshop on United Nations budgetary process	14-15 May 1998	New York
218.	UNITAR/MOPIC Workshop on ArcInfo (Geographic Information Systems)	16-21 May 1998	Ramallah
219.	UNITAR/MOPIC Workshop on ArcInfo(Geographic Information Systems)	23-28 May 1998	Gaza
220.	PICCAP Workshop on Kyoto Protocol	25 May 1998	Nadi, Fiji
221.	Séminaire de formation sur la connectivité de l'Internet	25 mai - 5 juin 1998	Yaounde
222.	UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Extended Programme)	26 May 1998	New York

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
223.	Series on Public-Private partnerships for sustainable development Session I: The role of trade and Business Association in Implementation of Global Commitments at the National Level	27-28 May 1998	New York
224.	Issues related to the functions and working of the Bretton Woods Institutions (workshop on the concepts and techniques of incorporating sustainable development concerns into the economic policies in light of World Bank Experience)	27-28 May 1998	New York
225.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Mali: Forum national	28 - 30 mai 1998	Bamako
226.	Ecuador Workshops on Climate Change - Spanish	29 - 30 June 1998	Quito
227.	Séminaire sur les systèmes d'information et de suivi de l'environment sur Internet	1-12 juin 1998	Cotonou
228.	Seminar on the Structure and Functionning of the Principal Bodies and Organs of the United Nations	2-5 June 1998	Geneva
229.	National priority setting workshop on the Sound Management of Dangerous Chemicals - Spanish	11-12 June 1998	Montevideo
230.	Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation	15-17 June 1998	New York
231.	UNITAR/PICCAP Training Course on Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment	15-19 June 1998	Hamilton, New Zealand
232.	Maldives National Workshop Climate Change and the UNFCC (on behalf of UNDP/GEF national project)	16-18 June 1998	Male
233.	Maldives National Workshop on preparation of GHG Inventory (on behalf of UNDP/GEF project)	21-25 June 1998	Male
234.	UTA/UNITAR International Campus on-Trade	22-26 June 1998	New York
235.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Sénégal: Atelier de formation à l'Internet	22-26 juin 1998	Dakar
236.	UNITAR-IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	22 June - 3 July 1998	Burg Schlaining, Austria
237.	Système d'Information sur la Désertification au Maroc: Table ronde	28 juin - 1 juilliet 1998	Rabat, Morocco
238.	UNITAR/UNCTAD/UNDP Workshop on Strategy Formulation, Planning and Policy	29 June - 3 July 1998	Geneva
239.	Nauru National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC	22-23 July 1998	Nauru

NO	PROGRAMME	DATE	VENUE
240.	'Solomon Islands National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC	27-28 July	Solomon Islands
241.	Papau New Guinea National Workshop on Climate Change and the UNFCCC	27-28 July	Port-Moresby
	Distance Learning		
242.	Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peace-keeping Operations	1996 onwards	Out of New York
243.	Courses of Correspondence Instruction in International Environmental Law	1996 onwards	Out of Geneva

ANNEX III: STATISTICS ON PARTICIPATION BY COUNTRY

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Afghanistan	1		1	78	79
Albania	6		6	56	62
Algeria	22		22	127	149
Andorra	1		1		1
Angola	33		33	40	73
Antigua and Barbuda	3		3	21	24
Argentina	47	3	50	174	224
Armenia	10		10	20	30
Australia	14	72	86	310	396
Austria	16	8	24	138	162
Azerbaijan	14		14	89	103
Bahamas	13		13	85	98
Bahrain	14		14	129	143
Bangladesh	13		13	155	168
Barbados	5		5	84	89
Belarus	9		9	20	29
Belgium	3	4	7	103	110
Belize	7		7	26	33
Benin	191	2	193	107	300
Bhutan	5		5	121	126
Bolivia	42		42	86	128
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7		7	22	29
Botswana	77		77	243	320

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Brazil	21	14	35	206	241
Brunei Darussalam	13		13	111	124
Bulgaria	51		51	103	154
Burkina Faso	92	1	93	261	354
Burundi	5		5	95	100
Cambodia	1		1	80	81
Cameroon	155		155	93	248
Canada	16	57	73	187	260
Cape Verde	6		6	162	168
Central African Rep.	9		9	76	85
Chad	82		82	96	178
Chile	9		9	171	180
China	33		33	311	344
Colombia	44		44	172	216
Comoros	8		8	31	39
Congo	7		7	48	55
Cook Islands	17		17		17
Costa Rica	24		24	203	227
Côte d'Ivoire	68		68	241	309
Croatia	10		10	33	43
Cuba	147		147	220	367
Cyprus	10		10	52	62
Czech Republic	29		29	125	154
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	8	2	10	47	57

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Dem. Rep. of Congo	10		10	152	162
Denmark	18	1	19	67	86
Djibouti	7		7	48	55
Dominica	3		3	25	28
Dominican Republic	13		13	82	95
Ecuador	163		163	157	320
Egypt	52		52	520	572
El Salvador	20		20	185	205
Equatorial Guinea	3		3	19	22
Eritrea	7		7	142	149
Ethiopia	21	2	23	447	470
Estonia	8		8	8	16
Federated States of Micronesia	10		10	15	25
Fiji	23		23	75	98
Finland	20	2	22	136	158
France	90	1	91	303	394
Gabon	20		20	146	166
Gambia	87		87	72	159
Georgia	38	1	39	1	40
Germany	72	161	233	473	706
Ghana	99	1	100	299	399
Greece	3	1	4	61	65
Grenada	2		2	25	27
Guatemala	20		20	106	126

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Guinea	35		35	122	157
Guinea-Bissau	8		8	47	55
Guyana	12		12	66	78
Haiti	31		31	217	248
Holy See	6		6	79	85
Honduras	6		6	126	132
Hungary	42		42	76	118
Iceland	2		2	22	24
India	10	5	15	522	537
Indonesia	165		165	306	471
Iran (Isl. Rep. of)	77	50	127	155	282
Iraq	8		8	175	183
Ireland	4		4	66	70
Israel	6	3	9	148	157
Italy	42	21	63	215	278
Jamaica	13		13	144	157
Japan	88	2	90	220	310
Jordan	14		14	121	135
Kazakhstan	31		31	104	135
Kenya	40		40	237	277
Kiribati	8		8	1	9
Kuwait	32	1	33	220	253
Kyrgyzstan	14		14	97	111
Lao People's Dem. Republic	21		21	55	76
Latvia	13		13	42	55

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Lebanon	2	6	8	79	87
Lesotho	39		39	126	165
Liberia	2		2	80	82
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1		1	138	139
Liechtenstein	4		4	14	18
Lithuania	48		48	123	171
Luxembourg	10		10	29	39
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	3		3	10	13
Madagascar	80		80	119	199
Malawi	40		40	171	211
Malaysia	9	2	11	201	212
Maldives	47		47	43	90
Mali	166		166	155	321
Malta	3		3	111	114
Marshall Islands	9		9	12	21
Mauritania	15		15	71	86
Mauritius	20		20	79	99
Mexico	43		43	424	467
Rep. of Moldova	7		7	-	7
Mongolia	20		20	174	194
Morocco	98		98	185	283
Mozambique	12		12	125	137
Myanmar	21		21	132	153
Namibia	27		27	120	147

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Nauru	3		3		3
Nepal	6		6	155	161
Netherlands	21	2	23	132	155
New Zealand	15	3	18	142	160
Nicaragua	37		37	102	139
Niger	52		52	130	182
Nigeria	57		57	374	431
Niue	1		1		1
Norway	16	2	18	81	99
Oman				141	141
Pakistan	49	6	55	266	321
Palestine	162		162	118	280
Panama	12		12	110	122
Papua New Guinea	4		4	56	60
Paraguay	67		67	59	126
Peru	52	1	53	166	219
Philippines	83		83	235	318
Poland	19		19	133	152
Portugal	9		9	82	91
Qatar	22		22	109	131
Republic of Korea	12		12	219	231
Romania	8		8	25	33
Russian Federation	54		54	82	136
Rwanda	14		14	97	111

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
St. Kitts and Nevis	2		2	22	24
St. Lucia	5		5	26	31
St. Vincent and the Grenadines				17	17
Samoa	23		23	6	29
San Marino	6		6	16	22
Sao Tome and Principe	3		3	18	21
Saudi Arabia	3		3	143	146
Senegal	622		622	1173	1795
Seychelles	2		2	26	28
Sierra Leone	2		2	68	70
Singapore	13		13	156	169
Slovakia	20		20	65	85
Slovenia	41		41	12	53
Solomon Islands	11		11	21	32
Somalia				62	62
South Africa	86	3	89	133	222
Spain	4	56	60	62	122
Sri Lanka	7		7	134	141
Sudan	18		18	203	221
Suriname	3		3	111	114
Swaziland	10		10	122	132
Sweden	20	1	21	151	172
Switzerland	28	2	30	171	201
Syrian Arab Republic	9	2	11	98	109

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
Tanzania	73		73	146	219
Tajikistan	35		35	11	46
Thailand	61		61	248	309
Togo	12	1	13	73	86
Tonga				3	3
Trinidad and Tobago	12		12	133	145
Tunisia	99		99	188	287
Turkey	13	2	15	153	168
Turkmenistan	30		30	75	105
Tuvalu	7		7		7
Uganda	33		33	334	367
Ukraine	20		20	35	55
United Arab Emirates	10	6	16	19	35
United Kingdom	21	15	36	185	221
United States	141	775	916	722	1638
Uruguay	63		63	96	159
Uzbekistan	20		20	203	223
Vanuatu	17		17	21	38
Venezuela	77		77	289	366
Viet Nam	45		45	266	311
Yemen	13		13	180	193
Yugoslavia	12		12	92	104
Zambia	33	3	36	346	382
Zimbabwe	83	14	97	363	460
United Nations System	87		87	1769	1856

Country	Statistics for the period under review (1 July 96 - 30 June 98)			Situation 30 June 1996	GRAND TOTAL
	Course participants	Distance learning	Total for period		
NGOs/Other	64		64	817	881
Former USSR				173	173
TOTAL	**6,475**	**1,317**	**7,792**	**28,196**	**35,988**

ANNEX IV: STATISTICS ON PARTICIPATION BY REGIONAL GROUPING

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA), INCLUDING: Egypt
Number of Participants during the period under review: 2767 Number of Participants since UNITAR's inception: (11,583)
Algeria: 22, (149); Angola: 33, (73); Benin: 193, (300); Botswana: 77, (320); Burkina Faso: 93, (354); Cameroon: 155, (248); Cap-vert: 6, (168); Central African Republic: 9, (85); Chad: 82, (178); Comoros: 8, (39); Congo: 7, (55); Côte d'Ivoire: 68, (309); Djibouti: 7, (55); Egypt: 52, (572); Eritrea: 7, (149); Ethiopia: 23, (470); Gabon: 20, (166); Gambia: 87, (159); Ghana: 100, (399); Guinea: 35 (157); Guinea-Bissau: 8, (55); Guinea (Equatorial): 3, (22); Kenya: 40, (277); Lesotho: 39, (165); Liberia: 2, (82); Libya: 1, (139); Madagascar: 80, (199); Malawi: 40, (211); Mali: 166, (321); Mauritania: 15 (86); Mauritius: 20, (99); Mozambique: 12, (137); Namibia: 27, (147); Niger: 52, (182); Nigeria: 57, (431); Rwanda: 14, (111); Sao Tomo & Principe: 3 (21); Senegal: 622, (1795); Seychelles: 2, (28); Sierra Leone: 2, (70); Somalia: 0, (62); South Africa: 89, (222); Sudan: 18, (221); Swaziland: 10, (132); Togo: 13, (86); Tunisia: 99, (287); Uganda: 33, (367); United Republic of Tanzania: 73, (219); Dem. Rep of Congo: 10, (162); Zambia: 36, (382); Zimbabwe: 97, (460).

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (ECE), INCLUDING: Canada and the United States, as well as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
Number of Participants during the period under review: 2313 Number of Participants since UNITAR's inception: (7,856)
Albania: 6, (62); Andorra: 1, (1); Armenia: 10, (30); Austria: 24, (162); Azerbaijan: 14, (103); Belarus: 9, (29); Belgium: 7, (110); Bosnia & Herzegovina: 7, (29); Bulgaria: 51 (154); Canada: 73, (260); Croatia: 10, (43); Cyprus: 10, (62); Czech Republic: 29, (154); Denmark:19, (86); Estonia: 8 (16); Finland: 22, (158); France: 91, (394); Georgia: 39, (40); Germany: 233, (706); Greece: 4, (65); Hungary: 42, (118); Iceland: 2, (24); Ireland: 4, (70); Israel: 9, (157); Italy: 63, (278); Kazakhstan: 31, (135); Kyrgyzstan: 14, (111); Latvia: 13, (55); Liechtenstein: 4, (18); Lithuania: 48, (171); Luxembourg: 10, (39); Malta: 3, (114); Monaco: 0, (0); Netherlands: 23, (155); Norway: 18, (99); Poland: 19, (152); Portugal: 9, (82); Republic of Moldova: 7, (7); Romania: 8, (33); Russian Federation: 54, (136); San Marino: 6, (22); Slovakia: 20, (85); Slovenia: 41, (53); Spain: 60, (122); Sweden: 21, (172); Switzerland : 30, (201); Tajikistan: 35, (46); The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: 3, (13); Turkey: 15, (168); Turkmenistan: 30, (105); Ukraine: 20, (55); United Kingdom: 36, (221); United States: 916, (1,638); Uzbekistan: 20, (223); Yugoslavia: 12, (104)

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC) **EXCLUDING: Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom and United States**
Number of Participants during the period under review: 1,036 Number of Participants since UNITAR's inception: (5,172)
Antigua and Barbuda: 3, (24); Argentina: 50, (224); Bahamas: 13, (98); Barbados: 5, (89); Belize: 7, (33); Bolivia: 42, (128); Brazil: 35, (241); Chile: 9, (180); Colombia: 44, (216); Costa Rica: 24, (227); Cuba: 147, (367); Dominica: 3, (28); Dominican Republic: 13, (95); Ecuador: 163, (320); El Salvador:20, (205); Grenada: 2, (27): Guatemala: 20, (126); Guyana: 12, (78); Haiti: 31, (248); Honduras: 6, (132); Jamaica: 13, (157); Mexico: 43, (467); Nicaragua: 37, (139); Panama: 12, (122); Paraguay: 67, (126); Peru: 53, (219); Saint Kitts & Nevis: 2, (24); Saint Lucia: 5, (31); St. Vincent & the Grenadines: 0, (17); Suriname: 3, (114); Trinidad & Tobago: 12, (145); Uruguay: 63, (159); Venezuela: 77, (366)

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP) **INCLUDING: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajakistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan** **EXCLUDING: France, The Netherlands, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and United States**
Number of Participants during the period under review: 1,269 Number of Participants since UNITAR's inception:(7,069)
Afghanistan: 1, (79); Armenia: 10, (30); Australia: 86, (396); Azerbaijan: 14, (103); Bangladesh: 13, (168); Bhutan: 5, (126); Brunei Darussalam: 13, (124); Cambodia: 1, (81); China: 33, (344); Korea, DPR: 10, (57); Fiji: 23, (98); India: 15, (537); Indonesia: 165, (471); Iran: 127, (282); Japan: 90, (310); Kazakhstan: 31, (135); Kiribati: 8, (9); Kyrgyzstan: 14, (111); Lao People's Democratic Republic: 213, (76); Malaysia: 11, (212); Maldives: 47, (90); Marshall Islands: 9, (21); Micronesia: 10, (25); Mongolia:20, (194); Myanmar: 21, (153); Niue: 1, (1); Nuaru: 4, (4); Nepal: 6, (161); New Zealand: 18, (160); Pakistan: 55, (321); Papua New Guinea: 4, (60); Philippines: 83, (318); Republic of Korea: 12, (231); Samoa: 23, (29); Singapore:13, (169); Solomon Islands: 11, (32); Sri Lanka: 7, (141); Tajikistan: 35, (46); Thailand: 61, (309); Tonga: 0, (3); Turkey: 15, (168); Turkmenistan: 30, (105); Tuvalu: 7, (7); Uzbekistan: 20, (223); Vaunatu: 17, (38); Viet Nam: 45, (311); Republic of Palau: 0, (0)

MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ESCWA) **INCLUDING: Egypt**
Number of Participants during the period under review: 348 Number of Participants since UNITAR's inception: (2,216)
Bahrain: 14, (143); Egypt: 52, (572); Jordan: 14, (135); Kuwait: 33, (253); Lebanon: 8, (87); Oman: 0, (141); Palestine: 162, (280); Qatar: 22, (131); Saudi Arabia: 3, (146); Syrian Arab Republic: 11, (109); United Arab Emirates: 16, (35); Yemen: 13, (193)

ANNEX V: PUBLICATIONS AND TRAINING MATERIAL

With the restructuring of UNITAR and following the decision of the General Assembly activities of research per se have been discontinued, in favour of research on and for training. UNITAR's publications are thus either practice-oriented books or manuals and training materials

Only publications written or directed by UNITAR's staff are mentioned here, together with genuine UNITAR training materials published by the various programmes.

Most of the publications are edited and distributed through commercial channels. This guarantees a good level of scientific credibility since it must meet market based competition but in turn, and unfortunately, makes the publications rather expensive. Specific arrangements are made with the publisher(s) to have systematic discount in favour of developing countries or to have special discount, for a short period, by ordering through UNITAR.

BOOKS

Research and Colloquia

PECK, Connie: *The UN as a Dispute Settlement System: Improving Mechanisms for Prevention and Resolution of Conflict*, Foreword by the Honourable Gareth Evans, QC. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1996, XII/301 pages.

BOISARD, Marcel and CHOSSUDOVSKY, Evgeny M. (eds.):
Multilateral Diplomacy: The United Nations System at Geneva: A Working Guide/*La diplomatie multilaterale*, Le Système des Nations Unies à Genève: Guide de Travail; (Bilingual publication) Second revised edition by Jacques LEMOINE, Préface de Kofi A. Annan, The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1998, XXII/504 pages

PECK, Connie and LEE, Roy, S. (eds.):
Increasing the Effectiveness of the International Court of Justice: Proceedings of the ICJ/UNITAR Colloquium to Celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Court, Foreword by the Secretary-General, Kofi Annan. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1997, XIV/542 pages.

LEMOINE, Jacques:*The International Civil Servant: An Endangered Species*. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1996, XIII/363 pages.

MEYER, Richard (ed.): *Fueling for a Clean and Safe Environment*: Proceedings of the Sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands, Bartlesville (US Department of Energy) 1995. Two volumes, Vol. I - LVIII/811 pages; Vol II - XII/733 pages.

PECK, Connie: *Sustainable Peace*: *The Role of the UN and Regional Organization in Preventing Conflict*,
Foreword by David A. Hamburg, Carnegie Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict, Lanham, Maryland (Rowman and Littlefield) 1998, XX/296 pages.

Debriefing and Lessons Learned Series

AZIMI, Nassrine (ed.):*The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC)*, Report on the 1994 Singapore Conference. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1995, XXIII/269 pages.

AZIMI, Nassrine (ed.): *The Role and Functions of Civilian Police in UN Peace-keeping Operations*: Report on the 1995 Singapore Conference. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) 1996 XIX/240 pages.

AZIMI, Nassrine (ed.): *Humanitarian Action and Peace-keeping Operations*: Report of the 1997 Singapore Conference. The Hague (Kluwer Law International) XXVI/314 pages.

COURSES OF CORRESPONDENCE INSTRUCTION

Peace-keeping Operations

- The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in the Former Yugoslavia, 120 pages
  Available in English and French
  Course Author: Capt. Jean-Michel Faure, French Army

- Logistical support of United Nations Peace-keeping Operations, 101 pages
  Available in English and Spanish
  Course Author: LCOL. Charles Grimm, Ph.D., US Army, Retired

- Commanding United Nations Peace-keeping Operations: Methods and Techniques for Peace-keeping on the Ground, 177 pages.
  Available in English and French
  Course Author: Capt. Jean-Michel Faure, French Army

- Principles for the Conduct of Peace Support Operations , 179 pages
  Available in English
  Course Authors: LCOL. Philip Wilkinson, MBE, UK Army; LCOL. Richard Rinaldo, US Army, retired

- The History of United Nations Peace-keeping Operations During the Cold War Period: 1945 - 1987. 115 pages plus students are provided a copy of *The Blue Helmets*
  Available in English
  Course Author: F.T. Liu, Former UN Assistant Secretary General For Special Political Affairs

- Demining in the Aftermath of War: Preventing Casualties to Peace-keepers and the Civilian Population. 179 pages.
  Available in English
  Course Authors: Mr. Gerhard Bornmann, Formerly UN Dept. Of Humanitarian Affairs Demining, and COL Barry Cox, UK Army, retired.

- Serving as a United Nations Military Observer: Methods and Procedures. 152 pages.
  Available in English and Spanish
  Course Developer: LCOL. Christian Harleman, Swedish Army, retired

- United Nations Civilian Police. 165 pages
  Available in English and Spanish
  Course Developers: COL Larry Forster, US Army, and LCOL. Christian Harleman, Swedish Army

International Environmental Law

- Phase I - International Environmental Law Course modules
  - Course I: Introduction to International Environmental Law. 123 pages
  - Course II: Role of International Organizations in the Evolution of Environmental Law. 110 pages
  - Course III: Techniques and Procedures in International Environmental Law. 125 pages
  - Course IV: International Environmental Negotiations. 70 pages
  - Course V: International Environmental Law: Hazardous Materials and Waste. Under production.
  - Course VI: International Environmental Law: Biological Diversity. 174 pages.
  - Course VII: International Environmental Law: Atmosphere, Freshwater and Soil. Under production.
  - Course VIII: International Environmental Law: Marine Environment, Polar Regions and Outer Space. Under production.
  - Course IX: Trade and Environment. Under production.
  - Course X: Trends and Directions for International Environmental Law and Management. Under production.

VIDEO TRAINING MATERIALS

Peace-Keeping: "A Video Training Package"

- Manual: Training Guidelines for National or Regional Training Programmes
- Manual:
  - Training Exercise 1: Neutrality, Reliability, Impartiality (An introduction to Peace-keeping)
  - Training Exercise 2: Guarding of HQ and Vital Objects
  - Training Exercise 3: Escorting (Convoys)
  - Training Exercise 4: Use of Force
  - Training Exercise 5: Mine, Bomb and Booby Trap Threats
  - Training Exercise 6: Negotiation
  - Training Exercise 7: Patrolling
  - Training Exercise 8: Checkpoints
- Video:
  - Parts 1,2 &3: The Roots and Causes of a Conflict, The Evolution of United Nations Peace-keeping, Organizing a United Nations Peace-keeping Training Centre
  - Part 4: How to Train a United Nations Peace-keeping Soldier
  - Part 5: Training of a United Nations Military Observer
  - Part 6: How to Train a United Nations Elections Monitor

ELECTRONIC TRAINING MATERIALS (Including CD-ROMs/Internet)

Climate Change

The following CC:TRAIN training packages were published during the reporting period:
- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Climate Change & the UNFCCC, Version 2
- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Preparing a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment

The above packages are available on CD-ROM and the World Wide Web (www.geic.or.jp/cctrain) as a joint initiative of UNITAR and GEIC (the United Nations University and the Environment Agency of Japan). Currently available in English, French and Spanish.

Internet

"Internet au Sud": published jointly with "Orstom-edition", this multimedia product is a sort of virtual library on Internet. It includes training with slide projectors, training course supports, technical documentation, software library with freewares and sharewares, a presentation of main international cooperation programmes and a chapter of research papers on Information Society and Development. It is updated regularly (www.rio.net/interafrique/CDROM). The CD-ROM "Internet au Sud" is handed out at all UNITAR training courses on Internet and is available at Orstom-Edition. Currently available in French, an English version is planned for the near future.

Desertification

"Desertification Information Circulation Systems (DIS)": published jointly with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory and Orstom. This publication provides the user with hyperlinks to web sites such as:
- OSS and DIS OSS, providing inventories of maps in Africa;
- GIS on desertification in Africa and some references on desertification;
- DIS (DIS Senegal), with access to a variety of Senegalese maps, activities on desertification and other bibliographic resources.

Training in Information Systems

Explorations in Geographic Information Systems Technology: A self-educational workbook and diskette series (requiring GIS software)

Volume 1: Change and Time Series Analysis
Volume 2: Applications in Forestry
Volume 3: Applications in Coastal Zone Research and Management
Volume 4: Geographic Information Systems and Decision Making
Volume 5: Geographic Information Systems and Mountain Environments
Volume 6: Applications in Hazard Assessment and Management
Volume 8: GIS and Climate Change - Assessing Vulnerability and Adaptation Options (currently under development)

The above training manuals combine review papers, literature research and a series of exploratory case study-based exercises which can be examined using the digital data supplied with each volume.

UNITAR TRAINING PACKAGES

(Materials distributed free of charge to participants in the training events and also for sale)$

Debt Management

- UNITAR Training Package - Debt and Financial Management
  - Module I: Introduction
  - Module II: Introduction to Debt Management
  - Module III: The National Borrowing Process
  - Module IV: International Sources of Funds
  - Module V: International Financial Institutions
  - Module VI: International Financing Techniques
  - Module VII: Loan Agreements
  - Module VIII: Dispute Resolution and Arbitration
  - Module IX: Debt Rescheduling
  - Module X: Glossary of Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management

- UNITAR Case Study Workshop Package on Negotiation
  - Module 1: Trainer's Guide and Draft Opening Statement
  - Module 2: Agenda for Five Day Workshop
  - Module 3: Theory of Negotiation
  - Module 4: Readings on Negotiation Theory and Drafting Loan Agreements
  - Module 5: The Case: National Electricity
  - Module 6: Negotiating the National Electricity Company Case
  - Module 7: Participant Exercises
  - Module 8: Simulation of Negotiation Exercises
  - Module 9: Bibliography

Climate Change

Material developed for trainers and educators

- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Climate Change & the UNFCCC, Version 2 (currently out of print)
  - Module 1: The Science of Global Climate Change
  - Module 2: The Impacts of Global Climate Change
  - Module 3: The Challenges and Opportunities Under the UNFCCC
  - Module 4: The Financial Support Under the UNFCCC
  - Module 5: The Methodologies Used in Climate Change Analysis
  - Module 6: The CC:TRAIN Programme

- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Preparing a Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment
  - Module 1: Define the Scope of the Assessment
  - Module 2: Methods Selection
  - Module 3: Develop Datasets and Baselines
  - Module 4: Test the Methods
  - Module 5: Scenario Development
  - Module 6: Assess Future Impacts
  - Module 7: Adaptation
  - Module 8: Synthesis of Findings into a National Report

(This package also includes the VADACLIM simulation training software)

- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Compiling a National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases
  - Module 1: Introduction

Module 2: Energy
Module 3: Industrial Processes and Use of Solvents
Module 4: Agriculture
Module 5: Land Use Change and Forestry Module 6: Waste

- CC:TRAIN Training Package on Preparing a Mitigation Analysis
  Module 1: Background to Climate Change Mitigation
  Module 2: Mitigation Analysis - Key Concepts
  Module 3: Selecting a Methodological Approach to Climate Change Mitigation
  Module 4: Developing Baseline Emissions Scenarios
  Module 5: Assessing Technology Options
  Module 6: Assumptions in Mitigation Costing
  Module 7: Presentation of Results

OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Document Series on Debt Management

Doc. No. 1: Debt Re-structuring (out of print)
Doc. No. 2: Recommendations of Participants, 26 pages
Doc. No. 3: Good Debt Management Pays, 29 pages
Doc. No. 4.: Negotiations in Debt and Financial Management, 23 pages
Doc. No. 5: The Role of the Lawyer in External Debt Management, 16 pages

Reports of International Expert Meetings in Chemicals Management

- Strengthening National Capabilities and Capacities for the Sound Management of Chemicals: Observations and Conclusions of an International Expert Meeting. Montezillon, Switzerland, August 1996.

New Information and Communication Technologies

- *AfricaGIS'95 Documents*, XXVI/692 pages and Synthesis, 59 pages
  Published jointly with the Observatory of the Sahara and the Sahel (OSS) 1996

- *Inventory of GIS Applicatoins in Africa*, X/183 pages
  Pubished jointly with OSS and the World Resources Institutes (WRI), 1996
- *Veille Technologie dans le Domaine des Systems d'Information Geographiques*
  Published jointly with OSS, 40 pages, 1995
- *Integrated Information Systems on Environment*, Decision-making tools for natural resources management in Africa, 16 pages, 1996

Guides published by the Programme on "Disaster Management"

- *Aide-Mémoire: Gestion des Catastrophes au Burkina Faso*
  Published jointly with the Comité national de secours d'urgence et de rehabilitation (CONASUR), Ouagadougou, 1995, 21 pages
- *Guide pour la Maitrise des Situations de Catastrophes au Sénégal*

Published jointly with the "Direction de la Protection civile", Dakar 1997, 34 pages

- *Pour une protecton civile plus efficace dans les systèmes urbains et ruraux*
  Published by the Senegalese Ministry of the Interior, Dakar 1998, 82 pages

GUIDANCE SERIES AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT MATERIALS

Guidance Series on Integrated Chemicals Management

- Preparing a National Profile to Assess the National Infrastructure for Management of Chemicals: A Guidance Document. UNITAR/IOMC. June 1996.
- Organizing a National Workshop on Chemicals Management and Safety: A Guidance Document. UNITAR/IOMC. April 1997
- Planning and Implementing a National Action Programme for Integrated Chemicals Management: A Guidance Document. UNITAR/IOMC. May 1997
- Key Elements of a National Programme for Chemicals Management and Safety. IPCS/UNITAR/IOMC. February 1997

Guidance Series for Implementing a National Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) Design Project

- Implementing a National PRTR Design Project. A Guidance Document. July 1997
- Supplement 1: Preparing a National PRTR Infrastructure Assessment. July 1997
- Supplement 2: Designing the Key Features of a National PRTR System. July 1997
- Supplement 3: Implementing a PRTR Pilot Reporting Trial. July 1997
- Supplement 4: Structuring a National PRTR Proposal. July 1997

Series of PRTR Technical Support Materials

- Addressing Industry Concerns Related to PRTRs. Final Draft. April 1998
- Guidance for Facilities on PRTR Data Estimation and Reporting. Final Draft. April 1998
- Guidance on Estimating Non-point Source Emissions. Final Draft. June 1998

NOTA BENE

Only publications covering a broad and general field are mentioned. They are for regular distribution by UNITAR, on sale or free of charge as supporting material for training activities. Not listed here are the many rather specific publications: fact sheets focusing on one country or one region, internal assessment and needs surveys as well as training packages prepared for use in a one off training event. Finally, the "national profiles" (over 30 now available in the field of Chemicals Management) are considered to be owned by each respective country. UNITAR does not feel free to distribute them without clear the permission or authorization of the concerned countries.

ANNEX VI: SELECTED FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Article VIII of UNITAR's Statute reads as follows:

> *"The financing of the Institute's training programmes shall be in accordance with the following principles:*
>
> *(a) The core training programme, concentrating on training for international co-operation and multilateral diplomacy at all levels, primarily of persons from developing countries, shall be financed from the General Fund;*
>
> *(b) Other training programmes, designed and conducted by the Institute for other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, shall be carried out on a fully reimbursable basis, without resulting in any financial obligations for the General Fund;*
>
> *(c) Training for economic and social development and any other training activities shall be funded from special purpose grants...."*(para 8).
>
> *"...Funds administered by and for the Institute shall, as provided in the United Nations Financial Regulations, be subject to audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors..."* (para 12)

The Report of the United Nations Board of Auditors will be submitted to the Fifth Commission of the General Assembly. Three selected aspects are herewith presented:

- Contributions to (a) the General Fund and to (b) Special Purpose Grants, informing readers of the Report of Activities and paying tribute to those contributing States, intergovernmental organizations and private institutions which have assisted UNITAR financially during the period under review;
- (c) The Statement of Income and Expenditure for the years 1996 and 1997, demonstrating that the budget for these years has remained balanced.

A. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTORS TO THE GENERAL FUND (BY DECREASING IMPORTANCE OF CONTRIBUTIONS)

1996	1997	1998
Japan	Japan	Japan
Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
France	Nigeria	France
Czech Republic	France	Kuwait
Nigeria	Ireland	India
Pakistan	Kuwait	Czech Republic
Korea (Rep. of)	Czech Republic	Brunei Darussalam
Indonesia	Pakistan	Pakistan
Chile	Argentina	Saudi Arabia
China	Chile	South Africa
Greece	China	Greece
Ireland	Egypt	Indonesia
Mexico	Greece	Tunisia
Oman	Ghana	Rwanda
Morocco	Mexico	Sri-Lanka
Thailand	Indonesia	Uruguay
Tunisia	Thailand	
Tanzania	Paraguay	
Mauritius	Tunisia	
Cyprus	Cyprus	
Uruguay	Uruguay	
Malta	Sri Lanka	
Romania	Malta	
	Tanzania	

B. LIST OF DONORS TO UNITAR SPECIAL PURPOSE GRANTS

MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Austria:	Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Germany:	Büro Führungskräfte zu Internationalen Organisationen (BFIO)
Japan:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASID)
Switzerland:	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
	Federal Office for Refugees
United Kingdom:	The Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom

United Nations/Office of Legal Affairs
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Agence de la Francophonie (ACCT)

PEACEMAKING AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY

Austria:	Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Canada:	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Germany:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Norway:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Sweden:	Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Switzerland:	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
United Kingdom:	Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom
United States:	Carnegie Corporation of New York
	The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
	The McKnight Foundation

APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Ireland:	Department of Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation Division
Netherlands:	Ministry of Development Cooperation
Switzerland:	Federal Office for the Environment, Forests and Landscape

United Nations Delopment Programme (UNDP)

CHEMICALS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Australia:	Ministry of Environment
Austria:	Ministry of Environment
Denmark:	Danida
Finland:	Finnida
Germany:	Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
	Büro Führungskräfte zu internationalen Organisationen (BFIO)
Netherlands:	Ministry of Development Co-operation
Switzerland:	Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
	Federal Office for the Environment, Forests and Landscape
United States:	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

United Nations Environment Programme - Chemicals;
Food and Agriculture Organization
European Commission, DG VIII and DG XI

CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME

Australia:	Ministry of Environment (Climate Change)
New Zealand:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Switzerland:	Federal Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape

Global Environment Facility (GEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Global Environment Information Center (Japan Environment Agency/UNU)

NEW INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Benin:	Ministère de l'Environnement
France:	Ministère de la coopération
Germany:	Society for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

The Netherlands: Ministry of Development Co-operation
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
World Bank

DEBT, ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Ireland:	Department of Foreign Affairs, Development Cooperation Division
Switzerland:	Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
	Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (FOFEA)

HEAVY CRUDE AND TAR SANDS

China:	China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)
United States:	Department of Energy (US/DOE)
Venezuela:	Petroleos de Venezuela S.A. (PDVSA)

NOTA BENE

The above list mentions only cash contributions. Contributions "in kind", i.e. free services, resourse persons, provision of free conference/meeting facilities, covering of travel and accommodation costs, etc, are not taken into account in the present list.

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UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH

Statement of Income and expenditures and changes in reserve and fund balances for the year ended 31 December 1997

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

	General Fund		Other activities			
			Special Purpose Grants Fund		Activities financed by UNDP	
	1997	1996 a/	1997	1996 a/	1997	1996 a/
INCOME:						
Voluntary contributions received	356.759 b/	248.209	3.822.154 c/	4.429.998	-	-
Received under inter-organization arrangements	6.716	-	-	-	1.051.449	728.317
Other/miscellaneos income :						
Interest income	24.234	19.259	209.172	164.477	-	-
Programme Support income	541.805	441.230	-	-	-	-
Other/miscellaneous	70.278	14.656	18.879	21.382	-	-
TOTAL INCOME	999.792	723.354	4.050.205	4.615.857	1.051.449	728.317
EXPENDITURE:						
Staff and other personnel costs	542.606	760.020	1.834.906	1.823.610	157.239	249.671
Travel	33.943	29.841	350.124	217.258	65.147	21.612
Contractual services	18.296	21.952	165.704	168.971	184.819	169.844
Operating expenses	183.187	153.430	144.994	128.561	561	523
Acquisitions	8.317	12.744	25.814	18.556	-	9.281
Fellowships, grants and other	1.611	-	1.517.799	1.048.149	527.665	193.597
Total direct expenditure	787.960	977.987	4.039.341	3.405.105	935.431	644.528
Programme support costs	-	-	425.787	357.441	116.018	83.789
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	787.960	977.987	4.465.128 c/	3.762.546	1.051.449	728.317
Excess (shortfall) of income over expenditures	211.832	(254.633)	(414.923)	853.311	-	-
Prior period adjustments	(78.582)	36.013	69.616	(92.137)	-	-
NET EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	133.250	(218.620)	(345.307)	761.174	-	-
Transfers (to) from other funds	-	398	-	(398)	-	-
Refund to donors	(2.220)	-	-	(33.368)	-	-
Savings on prior period's obligations	25.289	60.656	426.829	99.844	-	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	392.989	550.555	2.486.261 c/	1.659.009	-	-
RESERVES AND FUND BALANCES, END OF PERIOD	549.308	392.989	2.567.783 c/	2.486.261	-	-

a/ Comparative figures reclassified to conform to current presentation.

b/ In accordance with Article VIII, paragraph 3 of the revised Statue of UNITAR (A/43/697/Add.1), only paid-in contributions are included in the current year income.

c/ For details by project, see Statement V.

Note: The contributions received are all in convertible currencies.